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Breuer

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(54) **INTERLEAVED TRANSCEIVERS USING DIFFERENT RADIO SPECTRUM**

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H04B 7/04 (2017.01)
H04W 16/28 (2009.01)
H04W 88/08 (2009.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
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See application file for complete search history.

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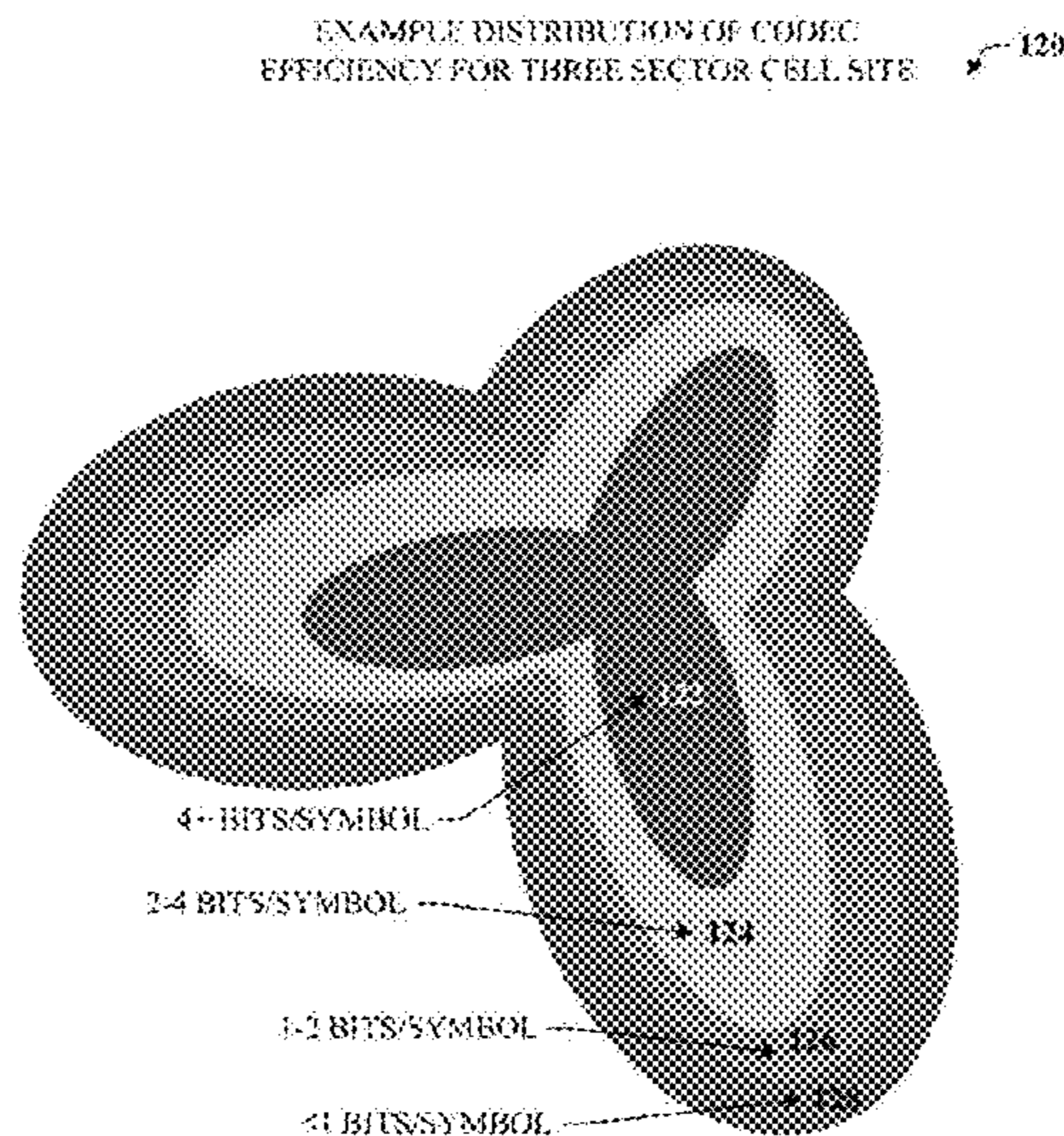
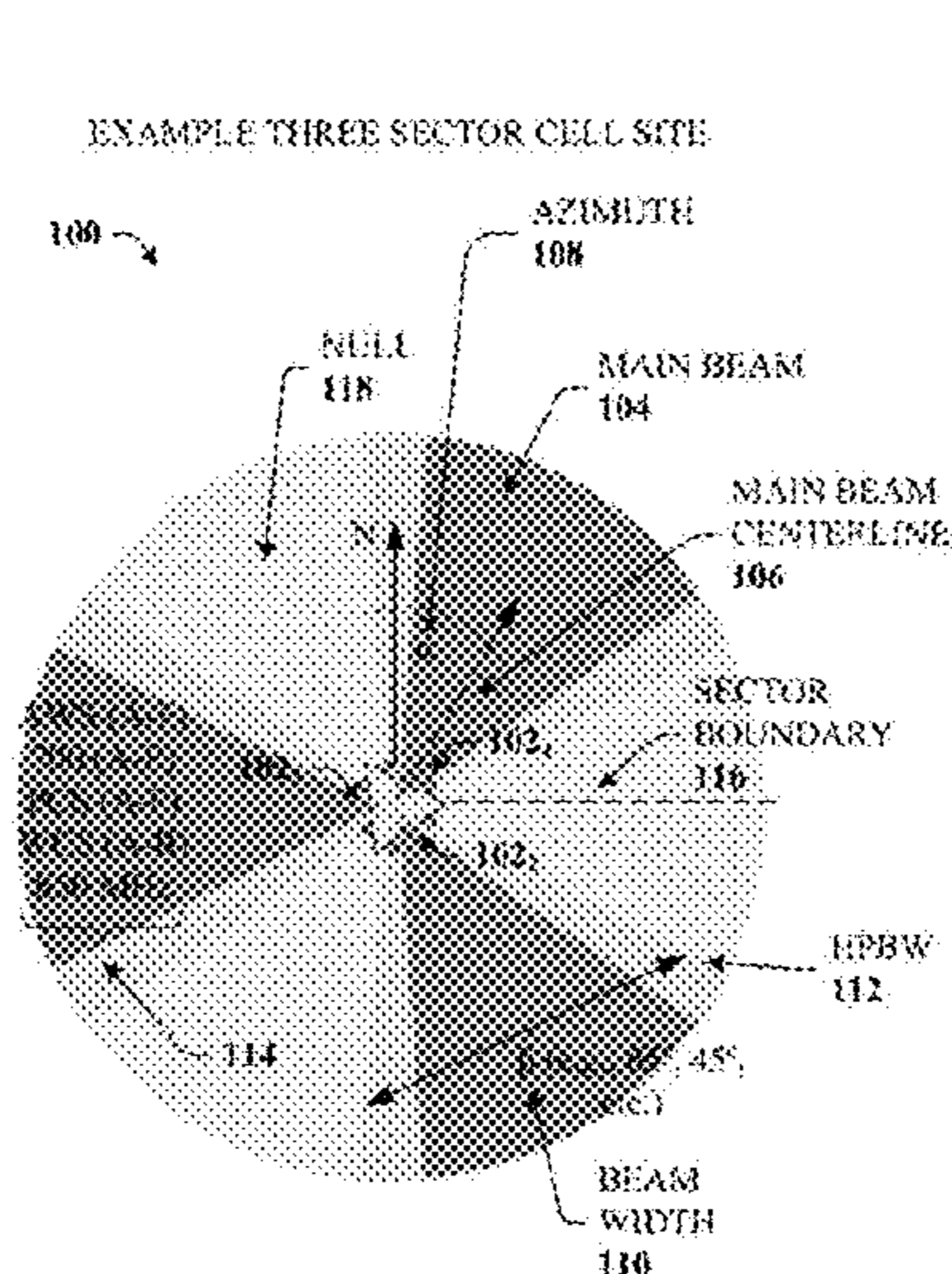
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A cell site can be configured to have a first group of antennas arranged to provide coverage around the cell site and a second group of interleaved antennas that are interleaved between the antennas of the first group. The two groups can communicate at different frequency sets so that the two groups do not interfere with one another. Service nulls of one group that would otherwise be created by interference and low RSSI between antennas from the same group can be covered by the main beam of the other group, which can significantly improve SINR.

20 Claims, 10 Drawing Sheets



EXAMPLE DISTRIBUTION OF CODEC EFFICIENCY FOR THREE SECTOR CELL SITE 120

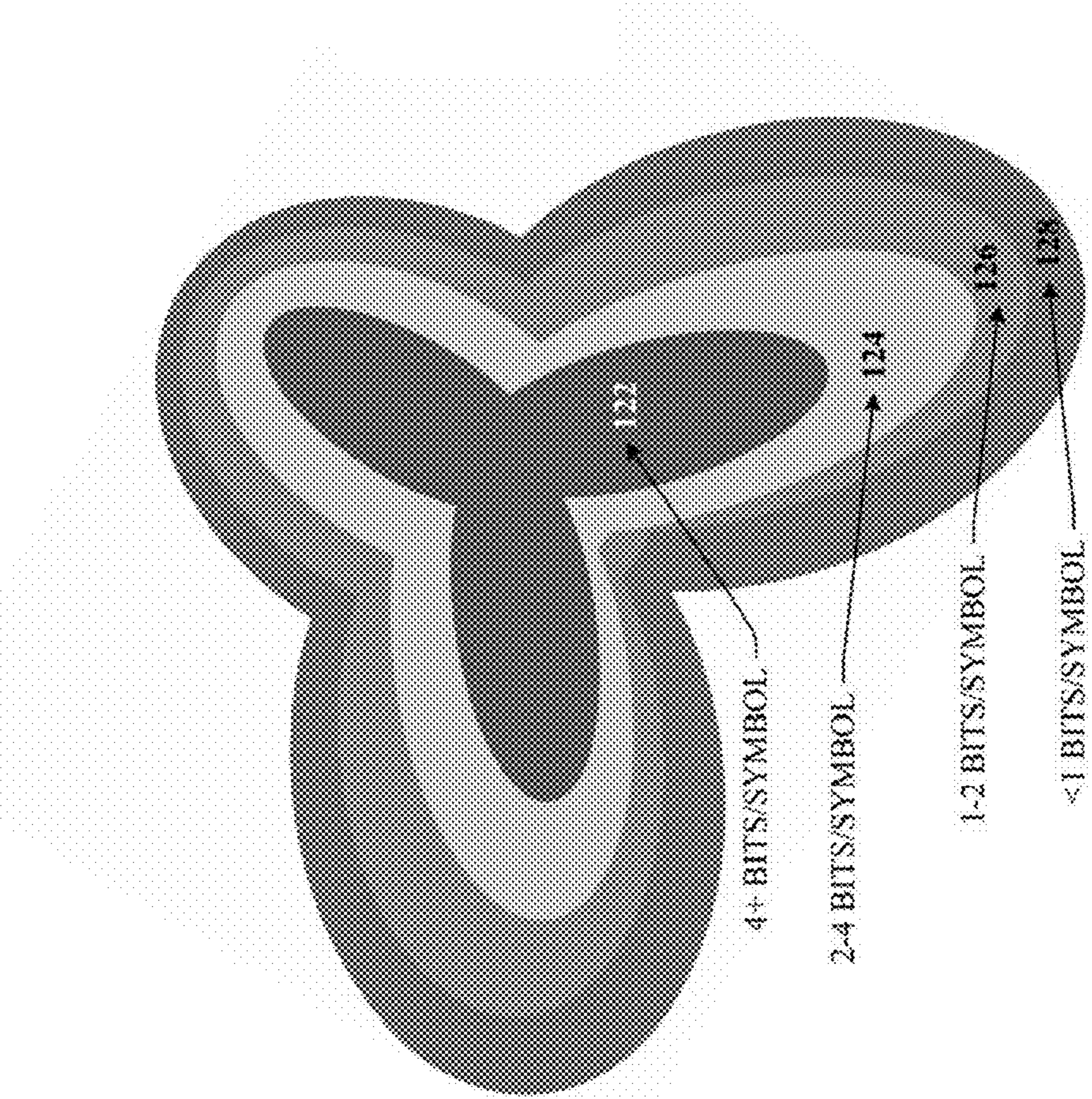


FIG. 1A

EXAMPLE DISTRIBUTION OF CODEC EFFICIENCY FOR THREE SECTOR CELL SITE 120

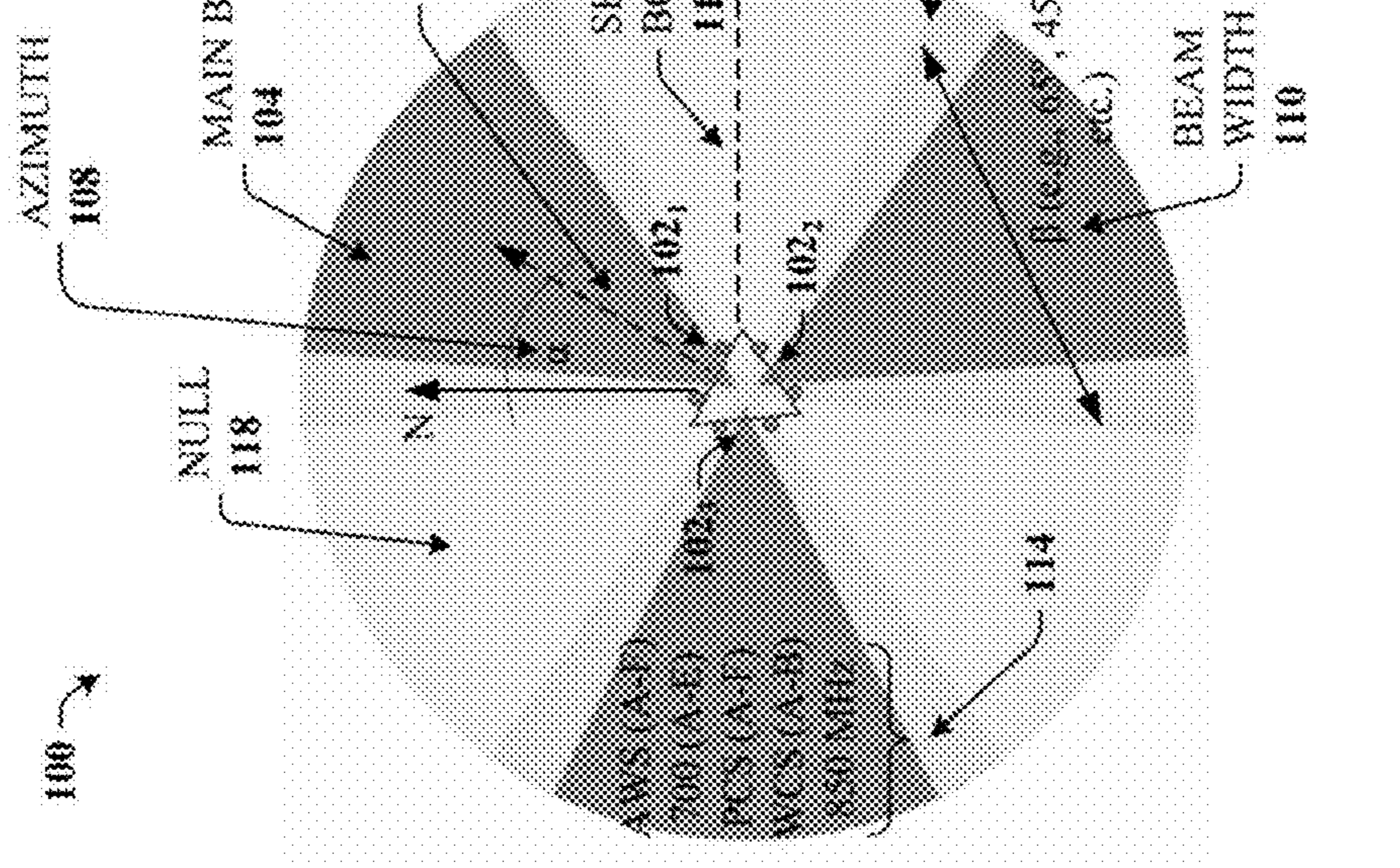


FIG. 1B

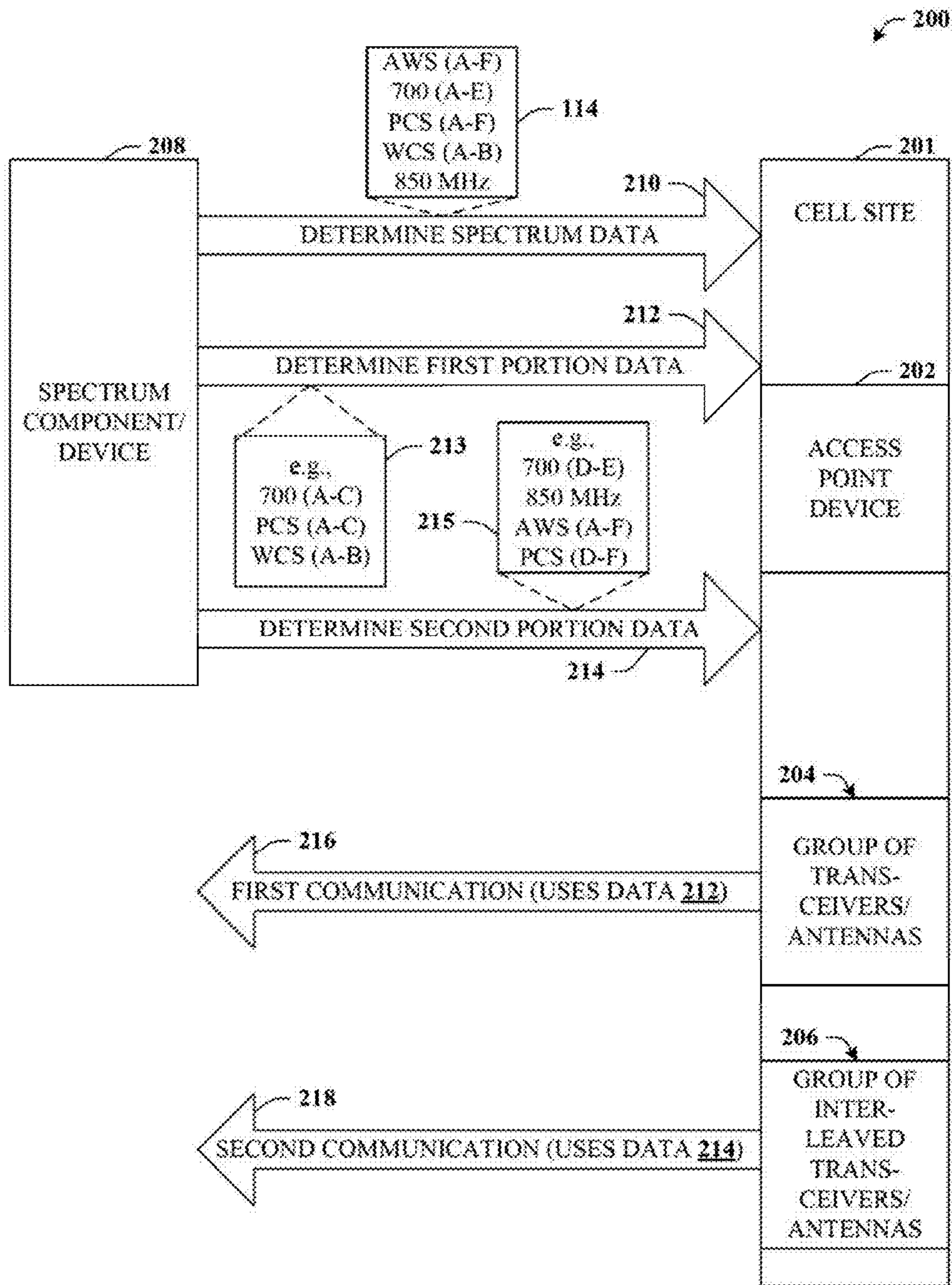
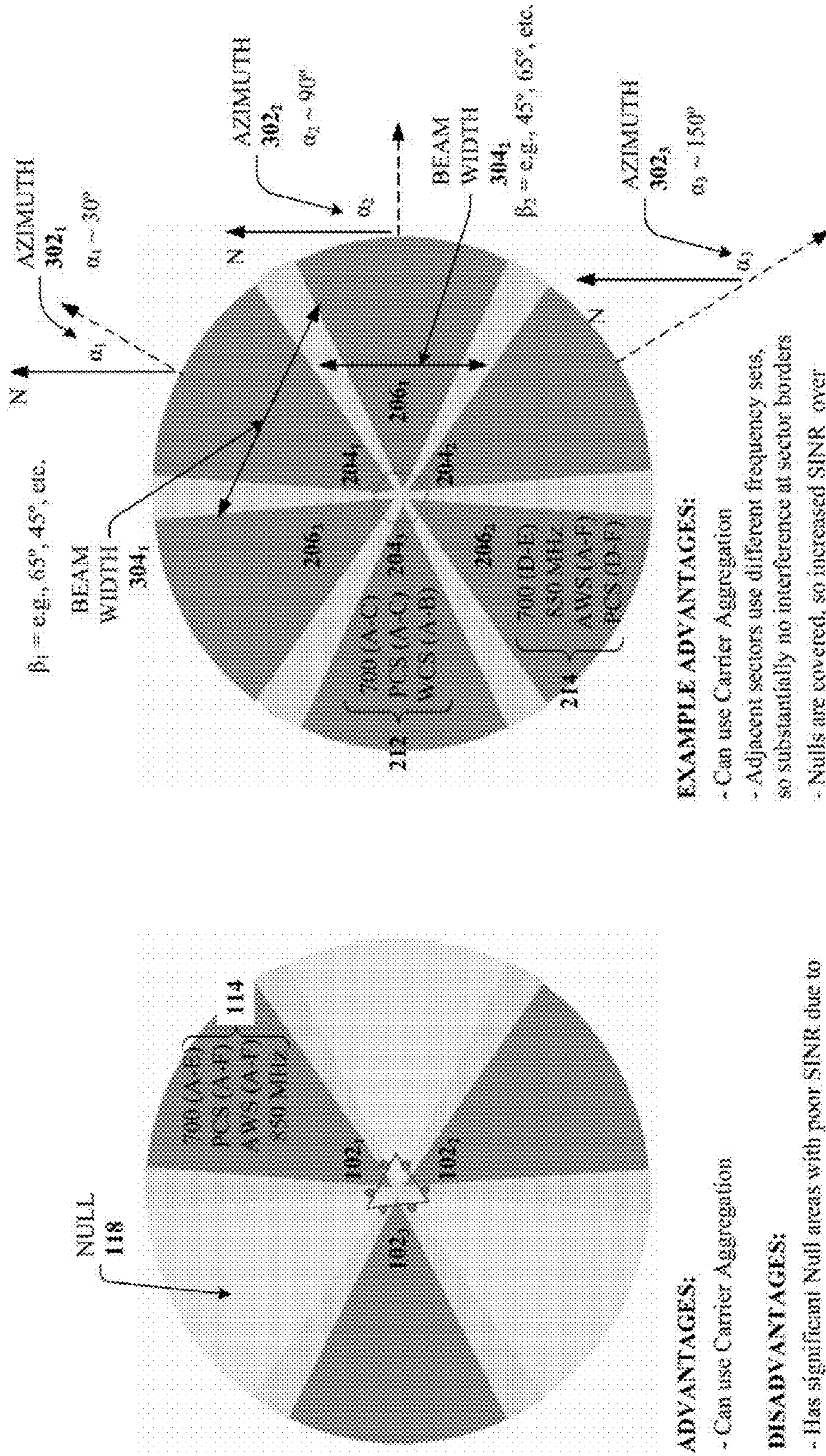


FIG. 2

SIDE-BY-SIDE COMPARISON BETWEEN AN EXAMPLE THREE SECTOR SITE AND AN EXAMPLE SIX SECTOR SITE WITH INTERLEAVED ANTENNAS THAT COMMUNICATE VIA DISTINCT FREQUENCIES



ADVANTAGES:

- Can use Carrier Aggregation

DISADVANTAGES:

- Has significant Null areas with poor SINR due to interference at sector boundary regions
- Lower SINR uses less efficient codes, so more PRBs are needed to carry a given data payload

EXAMPLE ADVANTAGES:

- Can use Carrier Aggregation
- Adjacent sectors use different frequency sets, so substantially no interference at sector borders
- Nulls are covered, so increased SINR over entire coverage area and better coverage area
- Better SINR allows more efficient codes, so increased throughput with same spectrum and PRBs

FIG. 3

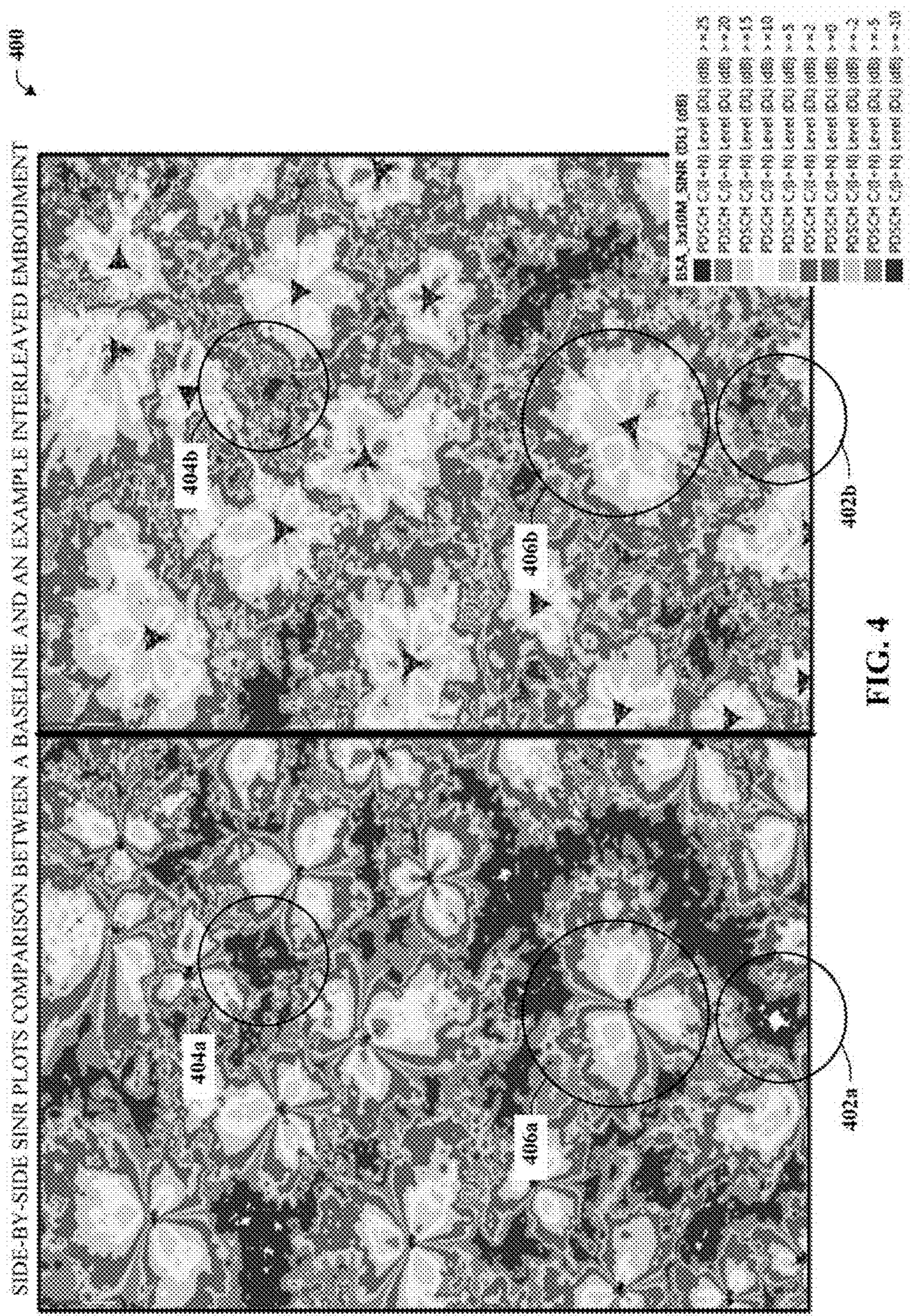


FIG. 4

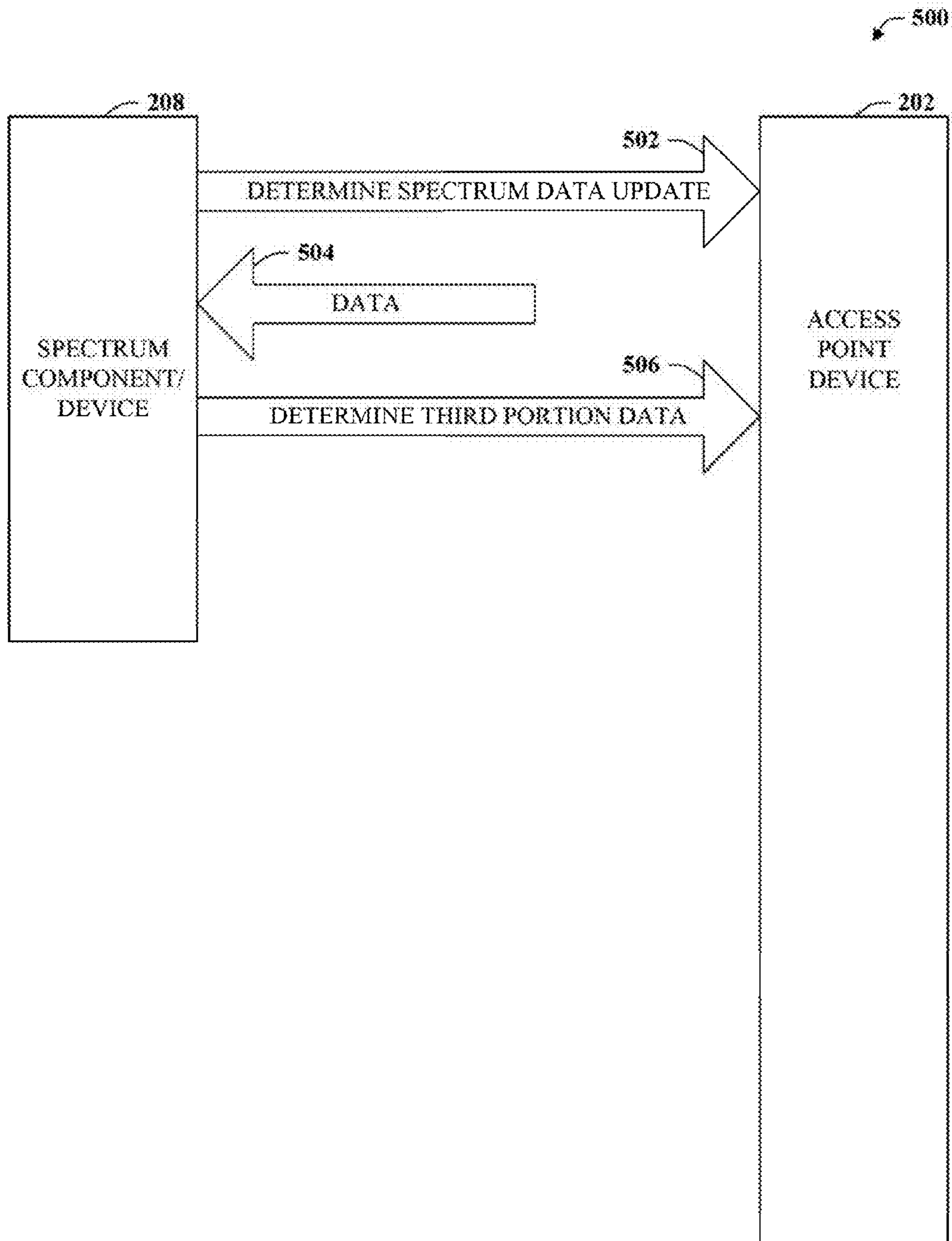


FIG. 5

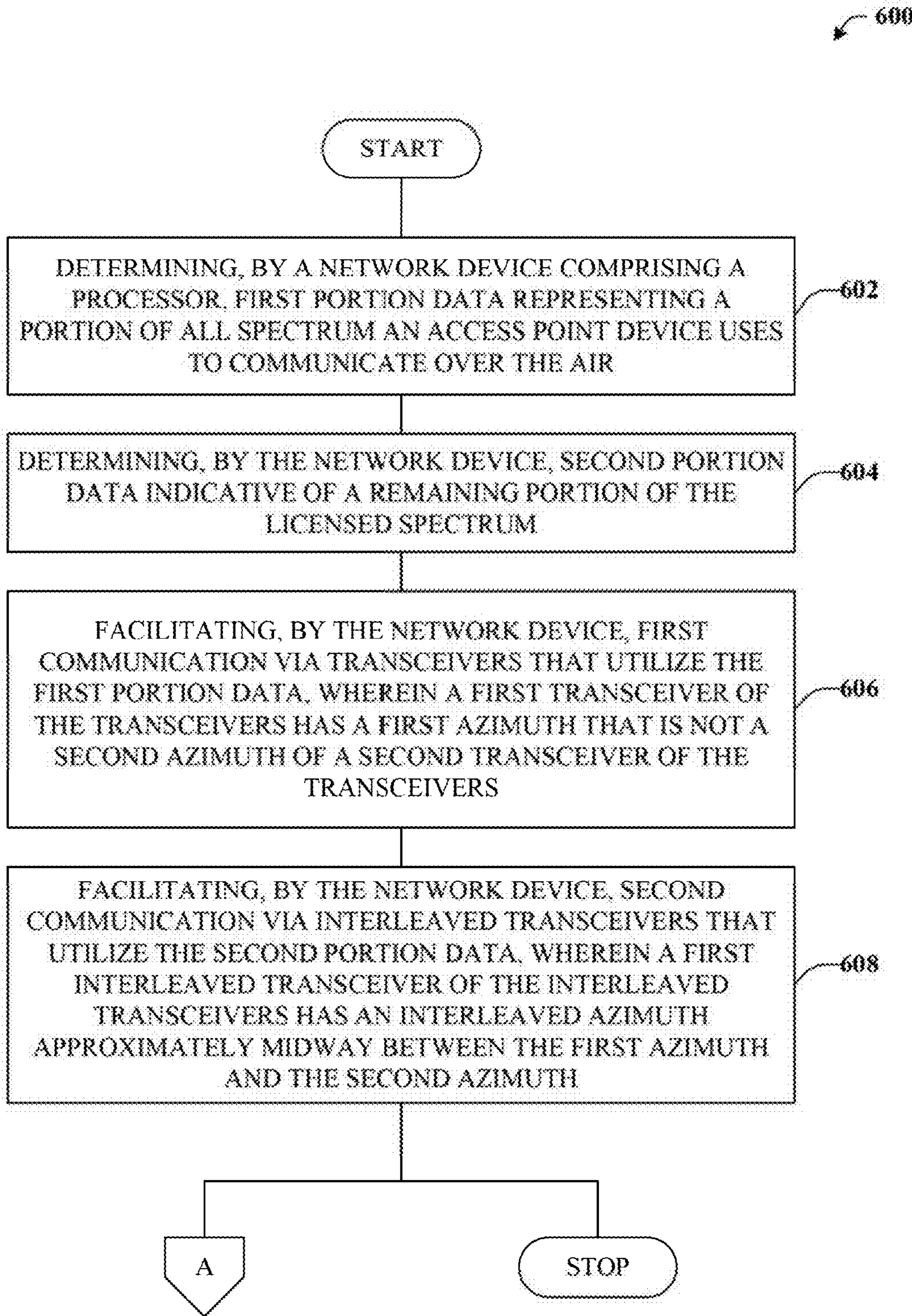


FIG. 6

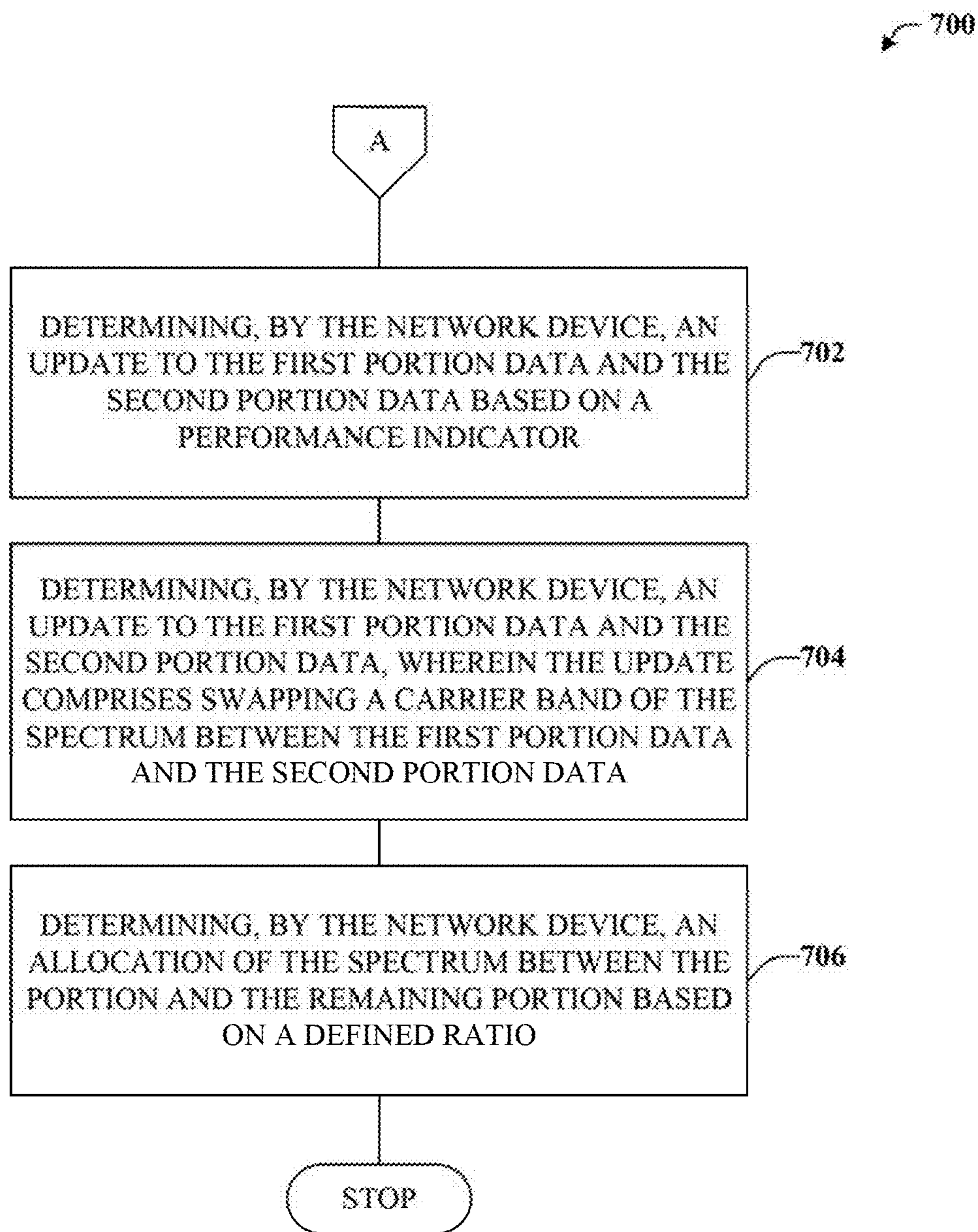


FIG. 7

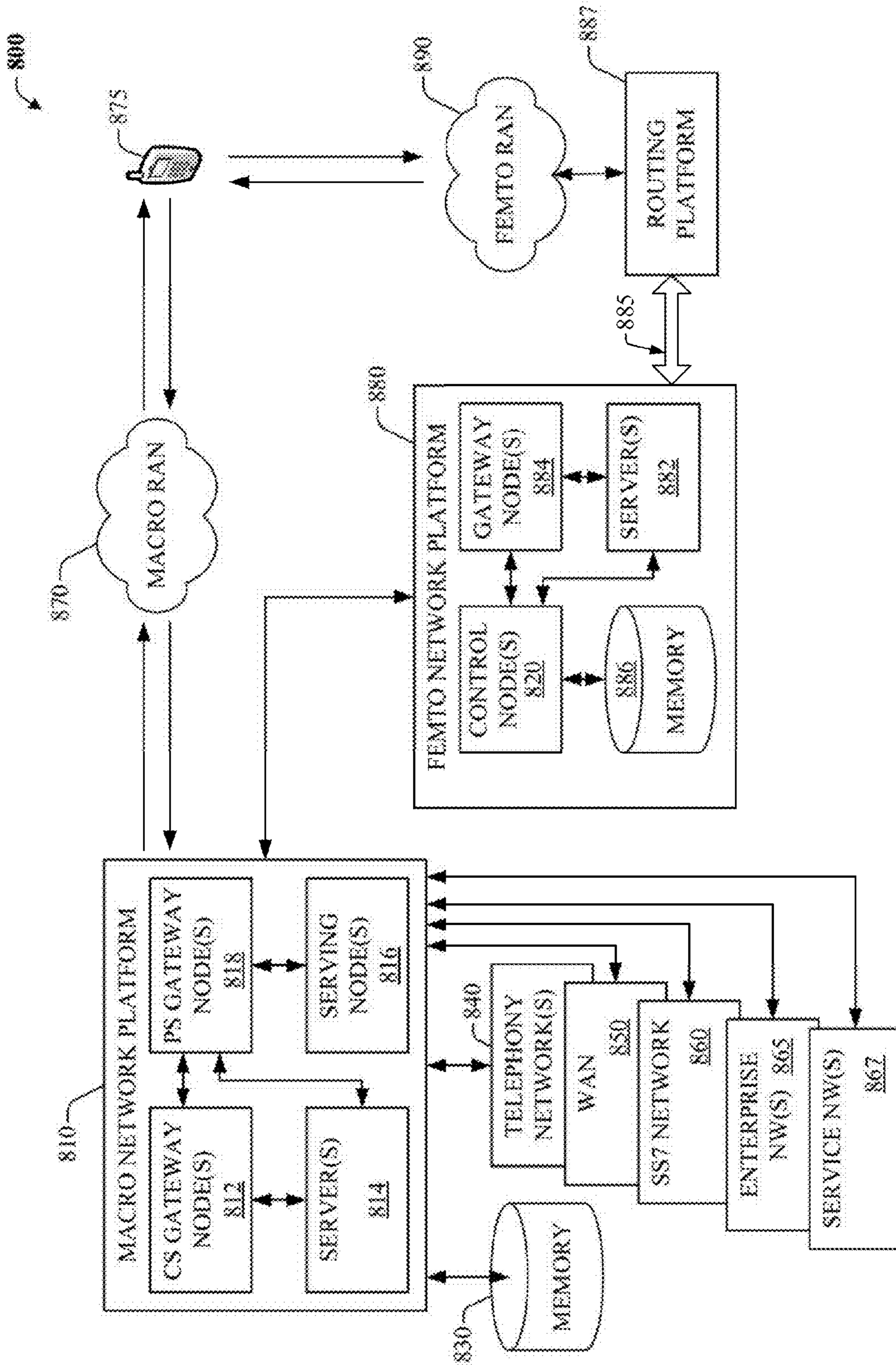


FIG. 8

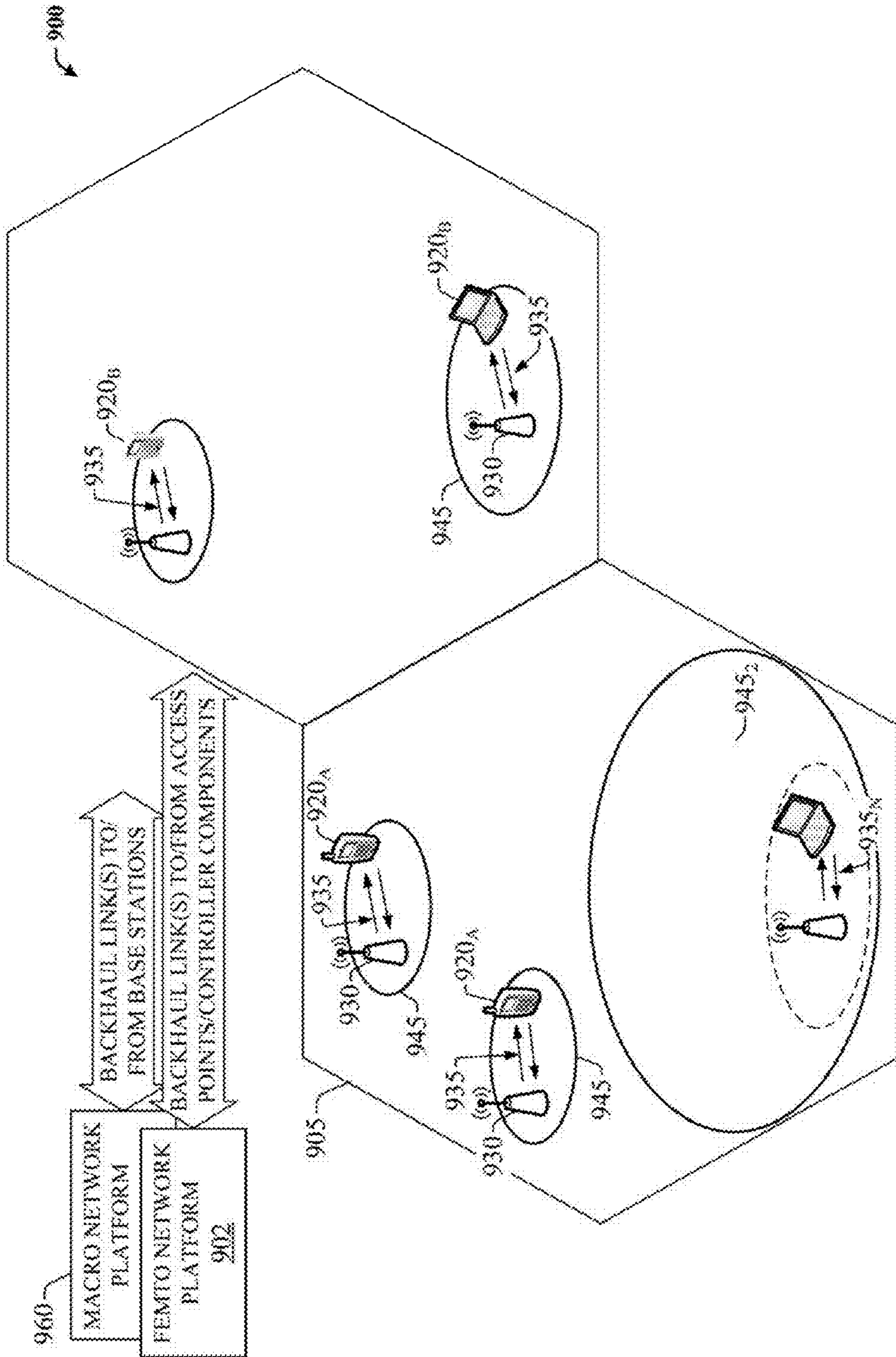


FIG. 9

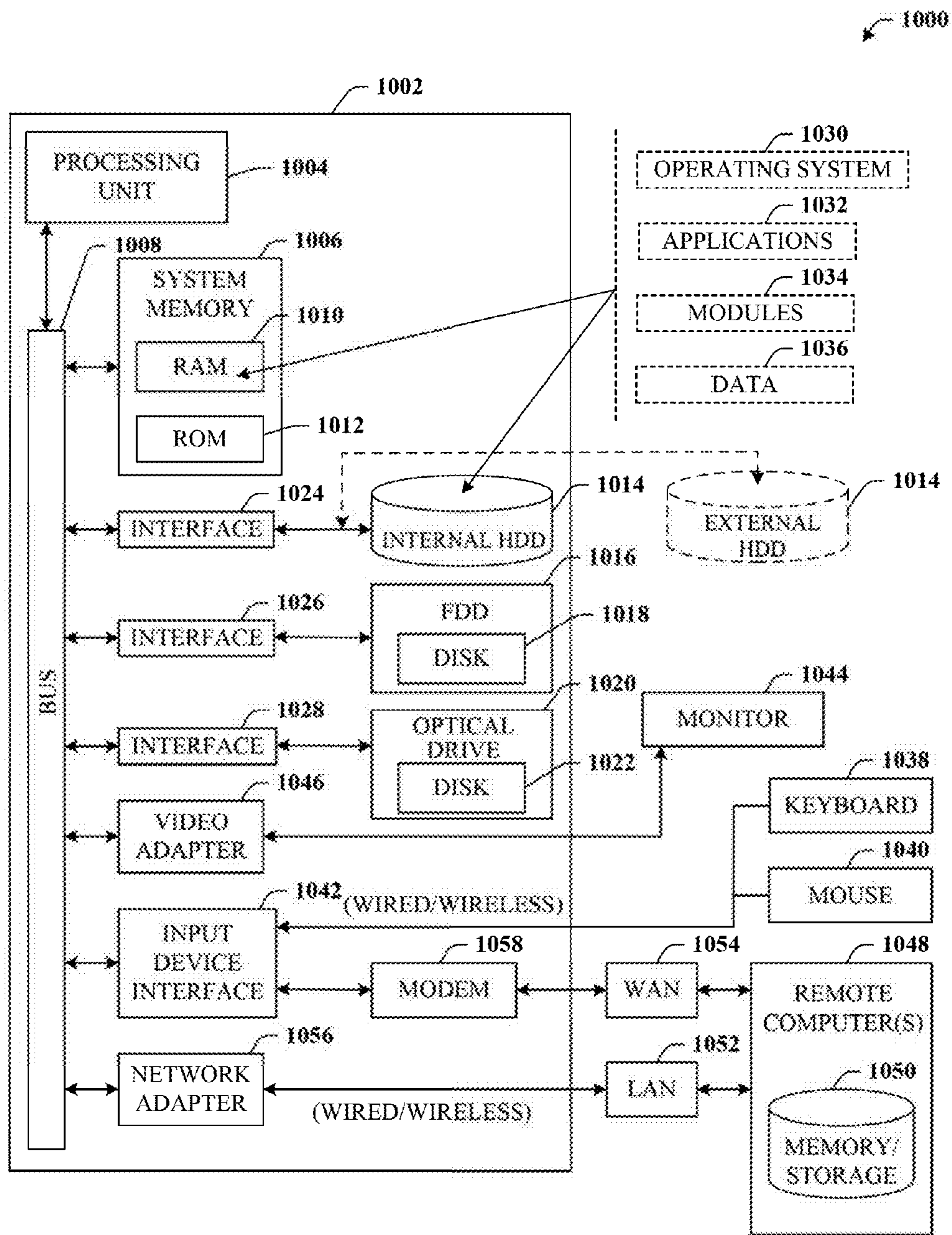


FIG. 10

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INTERLEAVED TRANSCEIVERS USING
DIFFERENT RADIO SPECTRUM

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present application relates generally to the field of mobile communication and more specifically to configuring an access point device to utilize different spectrum blocks for a first group of antennas/transceivers than for a second group of antennas/transceivers that are interleaved between the antennas/transceivers of the first group.

BACKGROUND

Radio spectrum refers to a wide range of radio frequencies. Different frequencies have different natural properties. In networks today, such as mobile communication networks, frequency ranges between about 700 MHz to about 2.5 GHz are deemed optimal for cellular communication based on a balance between natural properties noted above. Radios (e.g., antennas and/or transceivers) that communicate at different frequency ranges typically do not interfere with one another. Hence, much of the spectrum used in today's markets is allocated by ranges or blocks to different providers, typically either by license or auction. Thus, multiple service providers can provide services to customers in the same area by utilizing different frequency ranges. However, individual service providers are generally limited only to the portions of spectrum to which that service provider has been allocated or otherwise authorized to use.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Numerous aspects, embodiments, objects and advantages of the present invention will be apparent upon consideration of the following detailed description, taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which like reference characters refer to like parts throughout, and in which:

FIG. 1A illustrates a diagram of an example graphical illustration that illustrates a top-down view of various elements relating to an example three-sector cell site in accordance with certain embodiments of this disclosure;

FIG. 1B depicts an example graphical illustration that illustrates a view of an example distribution of codec efficiency for an example three-sector cell site in accordance with certain embodiments of this disclosure;

FIG. 2 depicts an example system that can provide for interleaving transceivers with other transceivers that operate at different frequency ranges in accordance with certain embodiments of this disclosure;

FIG. 3 illustrates an example graphical illustration that depicts a side-by-side comparison between an example three sector site and an example six sector site with interleaved antennas that communicate via distinct frequencies in accordance with certain embodiments of this disclosure;

FIG. 4 depicts an example graphical illustration that provides side-by-side SINR plots comparison between a baseline and an example interleaved embodiment in accordance with certain embodiments of this disclosure;

FIG. 5 illustrates a block diagram of an example system that can provide for additional elements or aspects in connection with interleaving separate frequency transceivers with other transceivers in accordance with certain embodiments of this disclosure;

FIG. 6 illustrates an example methodology that can provide for interleaving transceivers with other transceivers that

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operate at different frequency ranges in accordance with certain embodiments of this disclosure;

FIG. 7 illustrates an example methodology that can provide for additional elements or aspects in connection with interleaving transceivers with other transceivers that operate at different frequency ranges in accordance with certain embodiments of this disclosure;

FIG. 8 illustrates a first example of a wireless communications environment with associated components that can be operable to execute certain embodiments of this disclosure;

FIG. 9 illustrates a second example of a wireless communications environment with associated components that can be operable to execute certain embodiments of this disclosure; and

FIG. 10 illustrates an example block diagram of a computer operable to execute certain embodiments of this disclosure.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Overview

The disclosed subject matter is now described with reference to the drawings, wherein like reference numerals are used to refer to like elements throughout. In the following description, for purposes of explanation, numerous specific details are set forth in order to provide a thorough understanding of the disclosed subject matter. It may be evident, however, that the disclosed subject matter may be practiced without these specific details. In other instances, well-known structures and devices are shown in block diagram form in order to facilitate describing the disclosed subject matter.

Mobile network providers in North America and certain other areas generally configure cell sites (e.g., comprising an eNodeB or other access point device) as three sector sites. In other words, the cell site will typically have three transceivers (also referred to herein as antennas or radios), each mapped to a different sector that together provide 360 degree coverage around the cell site. A common configuration is to use three 65 degree beam-width antennas, with azimuth's spaced approximately 120 degrees apart.

An example of such a configuration is provided with reference to FIG. 1A that depicts graphical illustration 100. Graphical illustration 100 illustrates a top-down view of various elements relating to an example three-sector cell site. The cell site comprises antennas 102₁-102₃, which are referred to herein either individually or collectively as antenna(s) 102, with appropriate subscripts generally employed only when instructive or convenient to highlight various distinctions or to better impart the disclosed concepts. In this example, each antenna 102 has a main beam 104. A main beam centerline 106 that represents an approximate center of main beam 104 can be used to describe azimuth 108 representing an angle between main beam centerline 106 and a reference direction (in this case the North direction). In this example, antenna 102₁ has an azimuth 108 of $\alpha=30$ degrees. Azimuths 108 for antennas 102₂ and 102₃ generally differ by about 110-130 degrees in common configurations, and are here depicted as approximately $\alpha=150$ degrees and $\alpha>270$ degrees, respectively.

Antennas 102 will also have a beam width 110, which is generally considered the area of main beam 104 at which the signal is at least half the energy or power (e.g., the 3 dB point) as that seen at main beam centerline 106. As noted, a common configuration is to use three 65 degree beam-width antennas, and in that case, the beam width 110 of a given antenna 102 can be about $\beta=65$ degrees. Other beam widths

110 and number of antennas **102** are possible as well depending on design. The edges of main beam **104** are sometimes referred to as half power beam width (HPBW) **112** (e.g., the 3 dB point).

Cell sites are typically configured to transmit and receive information only at frequencies that an associated mobile service provider is authorized to utilize for services (e.g., by the FCC or another government agency or regulatory body), which are typically allocated in large blocks or ranges referred to herein as bands. A non-exhaustive list of available bands is indicated at reference numeral **114**. Most bands are subdivided into smaller blocks of frequencies that are typically labeled alphabetically. For example, the 700 MHz band has five blocks labeled A-E and each block is generally divided into two or more non-contiguous sub-blocks, one or more for uplink traffic and one or more for downlink traffic. For instance, the 700 A block comprises an uplink portion (e.g., traffic from user equipment (UE) to access point) that designated as a frequency range from 698 MHz to 704 MHz, whereas the downlink portion (e.g., traffic from the access point to the UE) is designated as a frequency range from 728 MHz to 734 MHz. Hence, uplink traffic and downlink traffic for a given band generally do not interfere with each other.

On the other hand, traffic from one antenna (e.g., **102₁**) generally does interfere with traffic from another antenna (e.g., **102₂**) because all antennas **102** at a cell site typically use the same frequencies so that all sectors have access to all available bands. Such interference typically does not affect communication within main beam **104** and/or beam width **110**. However, such interference can be particularly problematic at boundaries **116** between sectors, where the signal strengths of adjacent sector antennas **102** are approximately the same and interfering with one another. Such areas are referred to herein as nulls **118**.

UE devices that are geographically located within a null **118** will typically experience non-optimal service. For example, a signal-to-interference-plus-noise ratio (SINR) and received signal strength indicator (RSSI) in a null **118** are much lower than when located within main beam **104**. Poor SINR can result in numerous issues. For instance, data integrity can be compromised leading to re-transmission requests, which can tax UE battery life and negatively impact user experiences. In some cases, communication sessions can stall or be lost. In areas with low SINR, service providers typically compensate by using lower order codecs for such traffic, which is further described with reference to FIG. 1B.

Turning now to FIG. 1B, graphical illustration **120** is depicted. Graphical illustration **120** illustrates a view of an example distribution of codec efficiency for an example three-sector cell site. In this example, the coverage area of a three sector cell site is divided into four regions, labeled here as **122**, **124**, **126**, and **128**. As can be seen, regions along the main beams (e.g., main beams **104**), which have a very high SINR, can use high efficiency codecs, e.g., four or more bits of data per encoding symbol. In these areas, throughput is typically very good and the use of physical resource blocks (PRBs) is efficient since most of the traffic is the data payload rather than codec symbols due to the high codec efficiency selection. Since SINR tends to be poor in nulls (e.g., null **118**) and gets worse as one approaches sector boundaries (e.g., sector boundary **116**), such is compensated for by using low efficiency codecs. Such results in allocating more PRBs to carry traffic at slower rates. Throughput and capacity decrease across the sector as more PRBs are needed to serve traffic in the nulls, leaving less available traffic

carrying PRBs for areas in the sector that have high SINR and where more efficient codecs are typically deployed.

The disclosed interleave techniques for long term evolution (LTE) and other suitable deployments seek to address several inherent issues within current LTE or other radio systems. These issues relate to the efficiency of PRBs and codec schemes beyond the 3 dB horizontal antenna beam-width (e.g., HPBW **112**) of a macro antenna site. Beyond this 3 dB point (e.g., in nulls **118**), spectrum and PRBs are used inefficiently due to decreases in SINR. The disclosed interleave techniques address these inefficiencies by creating new sectors through the deployment of an additional antenna. These new antennas can be offset by 60 degrees to that of the current traditional sectors, creating a 6-sector site, or alternatively an existing secondary antenna on each sector can be re-orientated to create the new interleaved sectors. However, unique to this solution versus traditional sector configurations is, the new antennas will transmit a different frequency set than the current sectors, creating gains in throughput and capacity via codec efficiency rather than through use of additional spectrum. The disclosed techniques can increase capacity, throughput, and coverage and can reduce power consumption both at the access point device and at the LIE.

Example Interleaved Systems

With reference now to FIG. 2, system **200** is depicted. System **200** can provide for interleaving transceivers with other transceivers that operate at different frequency ranges. For example, system **200** can comprise a cell site **201** that can be or can include access point device **202**. The cell site **201** can comprise a first group of transceivers/antennas (e.g., group **204**) and a second group of transceivers/antennas (e.g., interleaved group **206**). In some embodiments, group **204** can be substantially similar to transceivers/antenna **102₁-102₃**, described in connection with FIG. 1A. Group **204** can comprise three transceivers, but a different number of transceivers is possible. Interleaved group **206** can comprise a like number (e.g., three or another number) of different transceivers that are interleaved between the transceivers of group **204**.

A spectrum device **208** can determine spectrum data **210** that is indicative of frequency ranges cell site **201** utilizes for communication. Spectrum data **210** can represent an entirety of frequency ranges cell site **201** uses, is configured to use, and/or is authorized to use for over-the-air communication. Spectrum data **210** can comprise and/or be representative of various carrier bands, which can be licensed, owned, or otherwise authorized for use. A non-exhaustive list of example carrier bands (and associated frequency ranges) is provided at reference numeral **114**. Hence, list **114** can be a representative example of spectrum data **210** that a cell site **201** is authorized to use. Other examples of spectrum data **210** can exist, and will generally be to some extent service provider-specific. For example, some service providers may not use any of the carrier band frequencies given in list **114**, but will use other carrier band frequencies instead. However, it is understood that the disclosed subject matter can be nonetheless applicable in such cases.

In some embodiments, spectrum device **208** can be remote from cell site **201**. For example, spectrum device **208** can be in a core portion of a communication network. In some embodiments, cell site **201** and/or access point device **202** can comprise spectrum device **208**. Spectrum device **208** can further determine first portion data **212** that can be indicative of a first portion of the frequency ranges. Spec-

trum device **210** can determine second portion data **214** indicative of a second portion of the frequency ranges that does not overlap the first portion.

In some embodiments, first portion data **212** can comprise or represent a first carrier band and the second portion data **214** can comprise or represent a second carrier band that is not the first carrier band. Lists **213** and **215** provide representative examples that essentially divvy up the available carrier bands, or certain blocks of a carrier band, between first portion data **212** and second portion data **214**. Thus, first portion data **212** and second portion data **214** can describe numerous frequency ranges that do not overlap. In some embodiments, first portion data **212** and second portion data **214** can both represent approximately half of the frequency ranges represented by spectrum data **210**.

Cell site **201** and/or access point device **202** can facilitate first communication **216** via transceivers (e.g., group **204**) that utilize the first portion of the frequency ranges (e.g., described by first portion data **212**). A first transceiver of the transceivers has a first azimuth that is not a second azimuth of a second transceiver of the transceivers. Cell site **201** and/or access point device **202** can facilitate second communication **218** via interleaved transceivers (e.g., interleaved group **206**) that utilize the second portion of the frequency ranges (e.g., described by second portion data **214**). A first interleaved transceiver of the interleaved transceivers has an interleaved azimuth approximately midway between the first azimuth and the second azimuth.

In other words, transceivers of group **204** respectively cover unique sectors, typically a full 360 degrees around cell site **201**. Because nulls will occur at sector boundaries (e.g., due to interference with neighboring transceivers of group **204**), the main beams of interleaved transceivers of interleaved group **206** can effectively cover those nulls. Similarly, an interleaved transceiver may interfere with another interleaved transceiver of interleaved group **206**, but the nulls thereby created will be at the main beam region of the transceivers of group **204**. The transceivers of group **204** and the interleaved transceivers of group **206** do not interfere with one another since communication for each is at different frequency ranges and/or different carrier bands or carrier band blocks. These and other elements are further detailed in connection with FIG. 3.

Turning now to FIG. 3, graphical illustration **300** is provided. Graphical illustration **300** depicts a side-by-side comparison between an example three sector site and an example six sector site with interleaved antennas that communicate via distinct frequencies. In previous systems, which are exemplified at the left portion of FIG. 3, all available frequencies and/or carrier bands (e.g., **114**) a cell site is configured to use are stacked at the same azimuths (e.g., 30 degrees, 150 degrees, and 270 degrees). Such provides a significant advantage in LTE and other deployments in the form of carrier aggregation (CA). In short, CA allows for using multiple carrier bands together in what is essentially an aggregated larger carrier that can provide higher throughput. For example, consider a UE that is configured to communicate at the 700 MHz carrier band and at the broadband personal communications service (PCS) carrier band (e.g., 1900 MHz). Instead of using one or the other, the UE can communicate with an access point device over both, effectively mining access to more frequencies for data traffic.

However, previous systems also have certain disadvantages such as having significant null areas **118** with poor SINR and RSSI due to interference at sector boundary regions. The poor SINR requires less efficient codecs, so

more PRBs are needed to carry a given data payload. It should be understood that merely adding additional antennas does not remedy many of the issues noted above. More antennas will provide more main beams where SINR is typically good, but will also create more nulls **118** where SINR is poor, since each antenna will interfere with co-site neighbors at frequencies that both antennas use.

The right portion of FIG. 3 shows an example of the disclosed interleaved technique. It should be understood that the benefits detailed herein are not necessarily a function of doubling the number of antennas, but rather are a function of the concept of using distinct frequencies for interleaved antennas so that interference with co-site neighbors is mitigated.

In this example, three transceivers **204₁-204₃** of group **204** are depicted and deployed at azimuths that differ by about 120 degrees. For example, azimuth **302₁** (e.g., 30 degrees) differs from azimuth **302₃** (e.g., 150 degrees) by about 120 degrees. Three interleaved transceivers **206₁-206₃** of interleaved group **206** are also depicted with azimuths that are approximately midway between the azimuths of adjacent transceivers **204**. For example, azimuth **302₂** (e.g., 90 degree) is midway between azimuths **302₁** and **302₃**.

Beam width **304₁** associated with one or more transceivers **204** can be any suitable width (e.g., 65 degrees, 45 degrees, etc.) and can be the same for all transceivers **204** or different for some transceivers **204**. Beam width **304₂** associated with one or more interleaved transceivers **206** can be any suitable width (e.g., 45 degrees, 65 degrees, etc.) and can be the same for all interleaved transceivers **206** or different for some interleaved transceivers **206**. An example configuration can be transceivers **204** having beam width **304₁=65** degrees (similar to existing configurations to minimize costs by reusing equipment already located at cell sites) and interleaved transceivers **206** having beam width **304₂=45** degrees to effectively cover nulls. Another example configuration is beam widths **304₁** and **304₂** both being about 45 degrees.

As noted, all transceivers **204** can utilize frequency ranges associated with first portion data **212**, whereas all interleaved transceivers **206** can utilize frequency ranges associated with second portion data **214**. Accordingly, communication via any of transceivers **204** will not substantially interfere with communication via any of interleaved transceivers **206**.

Since multiple carrier bands can be utilized for either or both transceivers **204** and interleaved transceivers **206**, CA can be possible for the interleaved techniques disclosed herein. In some embodiments, the maximum throughput for the previous (non-interleaved) systems under ideal conditions may be greater than what can be attained by an interleaved embodiment. However, much of the coverage area, at most daily periods, is not in fact ideal conditions in previous systems. In this regard, the significant improvements to SINR (and RSSI) over the entire coverage area can provide a significant increase in throughput for cell site **201** as a whole. Such can improve customer experiences (e.g., better connections, fewer timeouts, better average throughput, etc.) and improve UE battery life (e.g., fewer retries, etc.)

Moreover, because SINR is improved, more efficient codecs can be used for transmission of data. As a result, throughput can be increased without increasing spectrum or PRBs. In this regard, model-based testing indicates that total cell efficiency for radio link control (RLC) throughput can be improved by about 52%, as shown Table I below. Baseline throughput is based on a standard configu-

ration (e.g., see left portion of FIG. 3) of three 65-degree beam width antenna. Interleaved throughput is based on a three 65-degree beam width antennas (e.g., group 204) interleaved with three 45-degree beam width antenna (e.g., group 206). Configurations with all six antennas having 45-degree beam width show even greater improvement.

TABLE I

Baseline	1186.9 Mbps
Interleaved (65_45)	1803.3 Mbps
% Improvement	51.94%

Table II below illustrates predicted improvements for three different interleaved configurations (bottom three rows) versus the baseline (top row) and a second baseline comprising bi-sector antennas (BSA) (e.g., three split-beam antennas and/or duo-sector antennas). Table II illustrates a percentage of traffic served by SINR range. As can be seen, about 90% more traffic is served (e.g., relative to the baseline) by the interleaved configurations for SINR values be 10-20 dB.

TABLE II

	QPSK (<1.2 bits/symbol) SINR < 5 dB	QPSK (1.4-2.2 bits/symb.) SINR 5-10 dB	16 QAM SINR 10-20 dB	64 QAM SINR > 20 dB
Baseline	73.8	14.0	11.5	0.7
BSA (3 split sectors)	80.4	14.3	5.3	0
Interleaved (6X65 deg)	59.7	19.7	20.1	0.5
Interleaved (65_45)	57.3	19.9	21.8	1.1
Interleaved (6X45 deg)	55.1	19.1	22.3	3.4

TABLE III

	PRBs	Total Cell TP (Mbps)	increase over baseline	Efficiency (Kbps/PRBs)	2-carrier CA TP (Mbps)	3-carrier CA TP (Mbps)
Baseline	150	1186.9	—	95.2	2373.8	3560.7
BSA	300	1945.8	64%	77.4	3891.6	5837.4
Interleaved (6 × 65 deg)	150	1660.9	40%	132.1	3321.8	4982.7
Interleaved (65_45)	150	1803.3	52%	142.9	3606.6	5409.9
Interleaved (6 × 45 deg)	150	1973.01	66%	157.1	3946.2	5919.3

Table III above, illustrates comparisons of various interleaved configurations versus the baseline configuration and the BSA configuration. Aggregate throughput (TP) gains over the baseline configuration are observed in each scenario. While BSA gains were also achieved, it is noted BSA used twice as many physical resource blocks. Thus, BSA has the lowest efficiency (e.g., Kbps/PRBs) metric. Unlike BSA, interleaved configurations have significant gains in both throughput and efficiency, and such gains are achieved through spectral efficiency (e.g., no additional PRBs added) that result from better SINR. Furthermore, the interleaved configurations show throughput ratings of 2-carrier CA that are comparable or superior to 3-carrier CA of the baseline.

Turning now to FIG. 4, graphical illustration 400 is depicted. Graphical illustration 400 provides side-by-side SINR plots comparison between a baseline and an example interleaved embodiment. Circle 402a of the baseline SINR plot on the left portion of FIG. 4 illustrates white areas indicating an SINR < -10 dB where service is likely unavail-

able. Circle 402b of the interleaved example on the right side of FIG. 4 illustrates virtually all such areas have been eliminated. Areas that are less than -5 dB can be eliminated or mitigated as illustrated by circle 404a to circle 404b. Circles 406a and 406b illustrate that nearly 360 degrees around cell sites (e.g., cell site 201) can be improved by interleaved examples to have SINR values greater than 10 dB.

With reference now to FIG. 5, system 500 is depicted. System 500 can provide for additional elements or aspects in connection with interleaving separate frequency transceivers with other transceivers. For example, in some embodiments, spectrum device 208 can determine an update 502 to spectrum data 210. Update 502 can result in an update to one or both first portion data 212 and second portion data 214. As one example, certain frequencies or one or more carrier bands can be swapped between first portion data 212 and second portion data 214, so transceivers of group 204 and interleaved group 206 communicate according to the update 502 (e.g., using updated frequencies or carrier band(s)). Certain current and next generation transceivers/antenna can enable such updates 502 on a sub-second basis.

In some embodiments, update 502 can be based on data 504 received by spectrum device 208. For example, data 504 can comprise various load metrics, use profiles, other performance indicators, or forecasted metrics, profiles, or indicators.

In some embodiments, spectrum device 208 can determine third portion data 506 indicative of a third portion of the frequency ranges (e.g., spectrum data 210) comprising a portion of the second portion (e.g., second portion data 214). In other words, spectrum data 210 can be separated into three rather than two distinct portions, which can be useful in certain scenarios. In some embodiments, second communication 218 can comprise communication via one or more of the interleaved transceivers of interleaved group 206 that utilizes the third portion of the frequency ranges. In some embodiments, update 502 can comprise updating the third portion data 506. Such can be based on data 504 as well.

Example Methods

FIGS. 6 and 7 illustrate various methodologies in accordance with the disclosed subject matter. While, for purposes of simplicity of explanation, the methodologies are shown and described as a series of acts, it is to be understood and appreciated that the disclosed subject matter is not limited by the order of acts, as some acts may occur in different orders and/or concurrently with other acts from that shown and described herein. For example, those skilled in the art will understand and appreciate that a methodology could alternatively be represented as a series of interrelated states or events, such as in a state diagram. Moreover, not all illustrated acts may be required to implement a methodology in accordance with the disclosed subject matter. Addition-

ally, it should be further appreciated that the methodologies disclosed hereinafter and throughout this specification are capable of being stored on an article of manufacture to facilitate transporting and transferring such methodologies to computers.

Turning now to FIG. 6, exemplary method **600** is depicted. Method **600** can provide for interleaving transceivers with other transceivers that operate at different frequency ranges. For example, at reference numeral **602**, a network device comprising a processor can determine first portion data representing a portion of all spectrum an access point device uses to communicate over the air. The spectrum can be licensed spectrum or other spectrum an operator is authorized to use for over the air communication.

At reference numeral **604**, the network device second portion data indicative of a remaining portion of the spectrum. For example, the first portion data and the second portion data can include frequencies and/or carrier band blocks that do not overlap. In some embodiments, the first portion data and the second portion data can represent about half of the total spectrum.

At reference numeral **606**, the network device can facilitate first communication via transceivers that utilize the first portion data. A first transceiver of the transceivers can have a first azimuth that is not a second azimuth of a second transceiver of the transceivers. In other words, the transceivers can be arranged at different angles, e.g., to cover 360 degrees around a cell site. In some embodiments, a number of the transceivers can be three or more. In some embodiments, the first transceiver can be a 65 degree beam width transceiver or a 45 degree beam width transceiver.

At reference numeral **608**, the network device can facilitate second communication via interleaved transceivers that utilize the second portion data, wherein a first interleaved transceiver of the interleaved transceivers has an interleaved azimuth approximately midway between the first azimuth and the second azimuth. In other words, the interleaved transceivers can be arranged to have a main beam that overlaps null areas of the transceivers. As one result, SINR, RSSI, and/or coverage area can be increased. In some embodiments, a number of the interleaved transceivers can be equal to the number of transceivers (e.g., three or more). In some embodiments, the first interleaved transceiver can be a 45 degree beam width transceiver or a 65 degree beam width transceiver. Method **600** can proceed to insert A, which is further detailed in connection with FIG. 7, or stop.

With reference now to FIG. 7, exemplary method **700** is illustrated. Method **700** can provide for additional elements or aspects in connection with interleaving transceivers with other transceivers that operate at different frequency ranges. For example, at reference numeral **702**, the network device can determine an update to the first portion data and the second portion data based on a performance indicator. For example, frequencies and/or carrier band blocks can be moved from the first portion data (utilized by the transceivers) to the second portion data (utilized by the interleaved transceivers) or vice versa.

At reference numeral **704**, the network device can determine an update to the first portion data and the second portion data, wherein the update comprises swapping a carrier band of the spectrum between the first portion data and the second portion data. In some embodiments, determination can be based on the performance indicator.

At reference numeral **706**, the network device can determine an allocation of the spectrum between the portion and the remaining portion based on a defined ratio. In some embodiments, the defined ratio can be determined based on

the performance ratio. In some embodiments, the defined ratio can be updated or selected based on characteristics of a given cell site.

Example Operating Environments

To provide further context for various aspects of the subject specification, FIG. 8 illustrates an example wireless communication environment **800**, with associated components that can enable operation of a femtocell enterprise network in accordance with aspects described herein. Wireless communication environment **800** comprises two wireless network platforms: (i) A macro network platform **810** that serves, or facilitates communication with user equipment **875** via a macro radio access network (RAN) **870**. It should be appreciated that in cellular wireless technologies (e.g., 4G, 3GPP UMTS, HSPA, 3GPP LTE, 3GPP UMB, 5G), macro network platform **810** is embodied in a Core Network. (ii) A femto network platform **880**, which can provide communication with UE **875** through a femto RAN **890**, linked to the femto network platform **880** through a routing platform **887** via backhaul pipe(s) **885**. It should be appreciated that femto network platform **880** typically offloads UE **875** from macro network, once **875** attaches (e.g., through macro-to-femto handover, or via a scan of channel resources in idle mode) to femto RAN.

It is noted that RAN comprises base station(s), or access point(s), and its associated electronic circuitry and deployment site(s), in addition to a wireless radio link operated in accordance with the base station(s). Accordingly, macro RAN **870** can comprise various coverage cells, while femto RAN **890** can comprise multiple femto access points or multiple metro cell access points. As mentioned above, it is to be appreciated that deployment density in femto RAN **890** can be substantially higher than macro RAN **870**.

Generally, both macro and femto network platforms **810** and **880** comprise components, e.g., nodes, gateways, interfaces, servers, or platforms, that facilitate both packet-switched (PS) (e.g., internet protocol (IP), Ethernet, frame relay, asynchronous transfer mode (ATM)) and circuit-switched (CS) traffic (e.g., voice and data) and control generation for networked wireless communication. In an aspect of the subject innovation, macro network platform **810** comprises CS gateway node(s) **812** which can interface CS traffic received from legacy networks like telephony network(s) **840** (e.g., public switched telephone network (PSTN), or public land mobile network (PLMN)) or a SS7 network **860**. Circuit switched gateway **812** can authorize and authenticate traffic (e.g., voice) arising from such networks. Additionally, CS gateway **812** can access mobility, or roaming, data generated through SS7 network **860**; for instance, mobility data stored in a VLR, which can reside in memory **830**. Moreover, CS gateway node(s) **812** interfaces CS-based traffic and signaling and gateway node(s) **818**. As an example, in a 3GPP UMTS network, gateway node(s) **818** can be embodied in gateway GPRS support node(s) (GGSN).

In addition to receiving and processing CS-switched traffic and signaling, gateway node(s) **818** can authorize and authenticate PS-based data sessions with served (e.g., through macro RAN) wireless devices. Data sessions can comprise traffic exchange with networks external to the macro network platform **810**, like wide area network(s) (WANs) **850**; it should be appreciated that local area network(s) (LANs) can also be interfaced with macro network platform **810** through gateway node(s) **818**. Gateway node(s) **818** generates packet data contexts when a data

session is established. To that end, in an aspect, gateway node(s) **818** can comprise a tunnel interface (e.g., tunnel termination gateway (TTG) in 3GPP UMTS network(s); not shown) which can facilitate packetized communication with disparate wireless network(s), such as Wi-Fi networks. It should be further appreciated that the packetized communication can comprise multiple flows that can be generated through server(s) **814**. It is to be noted that in 3GPP UMTS network(s), gateway node(s) **818** (e.g., GGSN) and tunnel interface (e.g., TTG) comprise a packet data gateway (PDG).

Macro network platform **810** also comprises serving node(s) **816** that convey the various packetized flows of information or data streams, received through gateway node(s) **818**. As an example, in a 3GPP UMTS network, serving node(s) can be embodied in serving GPRS support node(s) (SGSN).

As indicated above, server(s) **814** in macro network platform **810** can execute numerous applications (e.g., location services, online gaming, wireless banking, wireless device management . . .) that generate multiple disparate packetized data streams or flows, and manage (e.g., schedule, queue, format . . .) such flows. Such application(s), for example can comprise add-on features to standard services provided by macro network platform **810**. Data streams can be conveyed to gateway node(s) **818** for authorization/authentication and initiation of a data session, and to serving node(s) **816** for communication thereafter. Server(s) **814** can also effect security (e.g., implement one or more firewalls) of macro network platform **810** to ensure network's operation and data integrity in addition to authorization and authentication procedures that CS gateway node(s) **812** and gateway node(s) **818** can enact. Moreover, server(s) **814** can provision services from external network(s), e.g., WAN **850**, or Global Positioning System (GPS) network(s) (not shown). It is to be noted that server(s) **814** can comprise one or more processor configured to confer at least in part the functionality of macro network platform **810**. To that end, the one or more processor can execute code instructions stored in memory **830**, for example.

In example wireless environment **800**, memory **830** stores information related to operation of macro network platform **810**. Information can comprise business data associated with subscribers; market plans and strategies, e.g., promotional campaigns, business partnerships; operational data for mobile devices served through macro network platform; service and privacy policies; end-user service logs for law enforcement; and so forth. Memory **830** can also store information from at least one of telephony network(s) **840**, WAN(s) **850**, or SS7 network **860**, enterprise NW(s) **865**, or service NW(s) **867**.

Femto gateway node(s) **884** have substantially the same functionality as PS gateway node(s) **818**. Additionally, femto gateway node(s) **884** can also comprise substantially all functionality of serving node(s) **816**. In an aspect, femto gateway node(s) **884** facilitates handover resolution, e.g., assessment and execution. Further, control node(s) **820** can receive handover requests and relay them to a handover component (not shown) via gateway node(s) **884**. According to an aspect, control node(s) **820** can support RNC capabilities.

Server(s) **882** have substantially the same functionality as described in connection with server(s) **814**. In an aspect, server(s) **882** can execute multiple application(s) that provide service (e.g., voice and data) to wireless devices served through femto RAN **890**. Server(s) **882** can also provide security features to femto network platform. In addition,

server(s) **882** can manage (e.g., schedule, queue, format . . .) substantially all packetized flows (e.g., IP-based) it generates in addition to data received from macro network platform **810**. It is to be noted that server(s) **882** can comprise one or more processor configured to confer at least in part the functionality of macro network platform **810**. To that end, the one or more processor can execute code instructions stored in memory **886**, for example.

Memory **886** can comprise information relevant to operation of the various components of femto network platform **880**. For example operational information that can be stored in memory **886** can comprise, but is not limited to, subscriber information; contracted services; maintenance and service records; femto cell configuration (e.g., devices served through femto RAN **890**; access control lists, or white lists); service policies and specifications; privacy policies; add-on features; and so forth.

It is noted that femto network platform **880** and macro network platform **810** can be functionally connected through one or more reference link(s) or reference interface(s). In addition, femto network platform **880** can be functionally coupled directly (not illustrated) to one or more of external network(s) **840**, **850**, **860**, **865** or **867**. Reference link(s) or interface(s) can functionally link at least one of gateway node(s) **884** of server(s) **886** to the one or more external networks **840**, **850**, **860**, **865** or **867**.

FIG. **9** illustrates a wireless environment that comprises macro cells and femtocells for wireless coverage in accordance with aspects described herein. In wireless environment **905**, two areas represent "macro" cell coverage; each macro cell is served by a base station **910**. It can be appreciated that macro cell coverage area **905** and base station **910** can comprise functionality, as more fully described herein, for example, with regard to system **900**. Macro coverage is generally intended to serve mobile wireless devices, like UE **920_A**, **920_B**, in outdoors locations. An over-the-air (OTA) wireless link **935** provides such coverage, the wireless link **935** comprises a downlink (DL) and an uplink (UL), and utilizes a predetermined band, licensed or unlicensed, of the radio frequency (RF) spectrum. As an example, UE **920_A**, **920_B** can be a 3GPP Universal Mobile Telecommunication System (UMTS) mobile phone. It is noted that a set of base stations, its associated electronics, circuitry or components, base stations control component(s), and wireless links operated in accordance to respective base stations in the set of base stations form a radio access network (RAN). In addition, base station **910** communicates via backhaul link(s) **951** with a macro network platform **960**, which in cellular wireless technologies (e.g., 3rd Generation Partnership Project (3GPP) Universal Mobile Telecommunication System (UMTS), Global System for Mobile Communication (GSM)) represents a core network.

In an aspect, macro network platform **960** controls a set of base stations **910** that serve either respective cells or a number of sectors within such cells. Base station **910** comprises radio equipment **914** for operation in one or more radio technologies, and a set of antennas **912** (e.g., smart antennas, microwave antennas, satellite dish(es) . . .) that can serve one or more sectors within a macro cell **905**. It is noted that a set of radio network control node(s), which can be a part of macro network platform **960**; a set of base stations (e.g., Node B **910**) that serve a set of macro cells **905**; electronics, circuitry or components associated with the base stations in the set of base stations, a set of respective OTA wireless links (e.g., links **915** or **916**) operated in accordance to a radio technology through the base stations; and backhaul link(s) **955** and **951** form a macro radio access

network (RAN). Macro network platform **960** also communicates with other base stations (not shown) that serve other cells (not shown). Backhaul link(s) **951** or **953** can comprise a wired backbone link (e.g., optical fiber backbone, twisted-pair line, T1/E1 phone line, a digital subscriber line (DSL) 5 either synchronous or asynchronous, an asymmetric ADSL, or a coaxial cable . . .) or a wireless (e.g., line-of-sight (LOS) or non-LOS) backbone link. Backhaul pipe(s) **955** link disparate base stations **910**. According to an aspect, backhaul link **953** can connect multiple femto access points 10 **930** and/or controller components (CC) **901** to the femto network platform **902**. In one example, multiple femto APs can be connected to a routing platform (RP) **987**, which in turn can be connect to a controller component (CC) **901**. Typically, the information from UEs **920_A** can be routed by 15 the RP **987**, for example, internally, to another UE **920_A** connected to a disparate femto AP connected to the RP **987**, or, externally, to the femto network platform **902** via the CC **901**, as discussed in detail supra.

In wireless environment **905**, within one or more macro cell(s) **905**, a set of femtocells **945** served by respective femto access points (APs) **930** can be deployed. It can be appreciated that, aspects of the subject innovation can be geared to femtocell deployments with substantive femto AP density, e.g., 9^4 - 10^7 femto APs **930** per base station **910**. 25 According to an aspect, a set of femto access points **930₁**-**930_N**, with N a natural number, can be functionally connected to a routing platform **987**, which can be functionally coupled to a controller component **901**. The controller component **901** can be operationally linked to the femto network platform **902** by employing backhaul link(s) **953**. Accordingly, UE **920_A** connected to femto APs **930₁**-**930_N** can communicate internally within the femto enterprise via the routing platform (RP) **987** and/or can also communicate 30 with the femto network platform **902** via the RP **987**, controller component **901** and the backhaul link(s) **953**. It can be appreciated that although only one femto enterprise is depicted in FIG. 9, multiple femto enterprise networks can be deployed within a macro cell **905**.

It is noted that while various aspects, features, or advantages described herein have been illustrated through femto access point(s) and associated femto coverage, such aspects and features also can be exploited for home access point(s) (HAPs) that provide wireless coverage through substantially any, or any, disparate telecommunication technologies, such as for example Wi-Fi (wireless fidelity) or picocell telecommunication. Additionally, aspects, features, or advantages of the subject innovation can be exploited in substantially any wireless telecommunication, or radio, technology; for example, Wi-Fi, Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access (WiMAX), Enhanced General Packet Radio Service (Enhanced GPRS), 3GPP LTE, 3GPP2 UMB, 3GPP UMTS, HSPA, HSDPA, HSUPA, or LTE Advanced. Moreover, substantially all aspects of the subject innovation can comprise legacy telecommunication technologies. 40

With respect to FIG. 9, in example embodiment **900**, base station AP **910** can receive and transmit signal(s) (e.g., traffic and control signals) from and to wireless devices, access terminals, wireless ports and routers, etc., through a set of antennas **912₁**-**912_N**. It should be appreciated that while 45 antennas **912₁**-**912_N** are a part of communication platform **925**, which comprises electronic components and associated circuitry that provides for processing and manipulating of received signal(s) (e.g., a packet flow) and signal(s) (e.g., a broadcast control channel) to be transmitted. In an aspect, communication platform **925** comprises a transmitter/receiver (e.g., a transceiver) **966** that can convert signal(s) 50

from analog format to digital format upon reception, and from digital format to analog format upon transmission. In addition, receiver/transmitter **966** can divide a single data stream into multiple, parallel data streams, or perform the reciprocal operation. Coupled to transceiver **966** is a multiplexer/demultiplexer **967** that facilitates manipulation of signal in time and frequency space. Electronic component **967** can multiplex information (data/traffic and control/signaling) according to various multiplexing schemes such as time division multiplexing (TDM), frequency division multiplexing (FDM), orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (OFDM), code division multiplexing (CDM), space division multiplexing (SDM). In addition, mux/demux component **967** can scramble and spread information (e.g., codes) according to substantially any code known in the art; 5 e.g., Hadamard-Walsh codes, Baker codes, Kasami codes, polyphase codes, and so on. A modulator/demodulator **968** is also a part of operational group **925**, and can modulate information according to multiple modulation techniques, such as frequency modulation, amplitude modulation (e.g., 10 Mary quadrature amplitude modulation (QAM), with M a positive integer), phase-shift keying (PSK), and the like.

Referring now to FIG. 10, there is illustrated a block diagram of an exemplary computer system operable to execute the disclosed architecture. In order to provide additional context for various aspects of the disclosed subject matter, FIG. 10 and the following discussion are intended to provide a brief, general description of a suitable computing environment **1000** in which the various aspects of the disclosed subject matter can be implemented. Additionally, while the disclosed subject matter described above may be suitable for application in the general context of computer-executable instructions that may run on one or more computers, those skilled in the art will recognize that the disclosed subject matter also can be implemented in combination with other program modules and/or as a combination of hardware and software. 25

Generally, program modules comprise routines, programs, components, data structures, etc., that perform particular tasks or implement particular abstract data types. Moreover, those skilled in the art will appreciate that the inventive methods can be practiced with other computer system configurations, including single-processor or multi-processor computer systems, minicomputers, mainframe computers, as well as personal computers, hand-held computing devices, microprocessor-based or programmable consumer electronics, and the like, each of which can be operatively coupled to one or more associated devices. 40

The illustrated aspects of the disclosed subject matter may also be practiced in distributed computing environments where certain tasks are performed by remote processing devices that are linked through a communications network. In a distributed computing environment, program modules can be located in both local and remote memory storage devices. 50

A computer typically comprises a variety of computer-readable media. Computer-readable media can be any available media that can be accessed by the computer and comprises both volatile and nonvolatile media, removable and non-removable media. By way of example, and not limitation, computer-readable media can comprise computer storage media and communication media. Computer storage media can comprise either volatile or nonvolatile, removable and non-removable media implemented in any method or technology for storage of information such as computer-readable instructions, data structures, program modules or other data. Computer storage media comprises, but is not 65

limited to, RAM, ROM, EEPROM, flash memory or other memory technology, CD-ROM, digital versatile disk (DVD) or other optical disk storage, magnetic cassettes, magnetic tape, magnetic disk storage or other magnetic storage devices, or any other medium which can be used to store the desired information and which can be accessed by the computer.

Communication media typically embodies computer-readable instructions, data structures, program modules or other data in a modulated data signal such as a carrier wave or other transport mechanism, and comprises any information delivery media. The term "modulated data signal" means a signal that has one or more of its characteristics set or changed in such a manner as to encode information in the signal. By way of example, and not limitation, communication media comprises wired media such as a wired network or direct-wired connection, and wireless media such as acoustic, RF, infrared and other wireless media. Combinations of the any of the above should also be included within the scope of computer-readable media.

Still referring to FIG. 10, the exemplary environment 1000 for implementing various aspects of the disclosed subject matter comprises a computer 1002, the computer 1002 including a processing unit 1004, a system memory 1006 and a system bus 1008. The system bus 1008 couples to system components including, but not limited to, the system memory 1006 to the processing unit 1004. The processing unit 1004 can be any of various commercially available processors. Dual microprocessors and other multi-processor architectures may also be employed as the processing unit 1004.

The system bus 1008 can be any of several types of bus structure that may further interconnect to a memory bus (with or without a memory controller), a peripheral bus, and a local bus using any of a variety of commercially available bus architectures. The system memory 1006 comprises read-only memory (ROM) 1010 and random access memory (RAM) 1012. A basic input/output system (BIOS) is stored in a non-volatile memory 1010 such as ROM, EPROM, EEPROM, which BIOS contains the basic routines that help to transfer information between elements within the computer 1002, such as during start-up. The RAM 1012 can also comprise a high-speed RAM such as static RAM for caching data.

The computer 1002 further comprises an internal hard disk drive (HDD) 1014 (e.g., EIDE, SATA), which internal hard disk drive 1014 may also be configured for external use in a suitable chassis (not shown), a magnetic floppy disk drive (FDD) 1016, (e.g., to read from or write to a removable diskette 1018) and an optical disk drive 1020, (e.g., readings a CD-ROM disk 1022 or, to read from or write to other high capacity optical media such as the DVD). The hard disk drive 1014, magnetic disk drive 1016 and optical disk drive 1020 can be connected to the system bus 1008 by a hard disk drive interface 1024, a magnetic disk drive interface 1026 and an optical drive interface 1028, respectively. The interface 1024 for external drive implementations comprises at least one or both of Universal Serial Bus (USB) and IEEE1394 interface technologies. Other external drive connection technologies are within contemplation of the subject matter disclosed herein.

The drives and their associated computer-readable media provide nonvolatile storage of data, data structures, computer-executable instructions, and so forth. For the computer 1002, the drives and media accommodate the storage of any data in a suitable digital format. Although the description of computer-readable media above refers to a HDD, a remov-

able magnetic diskette, and a removable optical media such as a CD or DVD, it should be appreciated by those skilled in the art that other types of media which are readable by a computer, such as zip drives, magnetic cassettes, flash memory cards, cartridges, and the like, may also be used in the exemplary operating environment, and further, that any such media may contain computer-executable instructions for performing the methods of the disclosed subject matter.

A number of program modules can be stored in the drives and RAM 1012, including an operating system 1030, one or more application programs 1032, other program modules 1034 and program data 1036. All or portions of the operating system, applications, modules, and/or data can also be cached in the RAM 1012. It is appreciated that the disclosed subject matter can be implemented with various commercially available operating systems or combinations of operating systems.

A user can enter commands and information into the computer 1002 through one or more wired/wireless input devices, e.g., a keyboard 1038 and a pointing device, such as a mouse 1040. Other input devices (not shown) may comprise a microphone, an IR remote control, a joystick, a game pad, a stylus pen, touch screen, or the like. These and other input devices are often connected to the processing unit 1004 through an input device interface 1042 that is coupled to the system bus 1008, but can be connected by other interfaces, such as a parallel port, an IEEE1394 serial port, a game port, a USB port, an IR interface, etc.

A monitor 1044 or other type of display device is also connected to the system bus 1008 via an interface, such as a video adapter 1046. In addition to the monitor 1044, a computer typically comprises other peripheral output devices (not shown), such as speakers, printers, etc.

The computer 1002 may operate in a networked environment using logical connections via wired and/or wireless communications to one or more remote computers, such as a remote computer(s) 1048. The remote computer(s) 1048 can be a workstation, a server computer, a router, a personal computer, a mobile device, portable computer, microprocessor-based entertainment appliance, a peer device or other common network node, and typically comprises many or all of the elements described relative to the computer 1002, although, for purposes of brevity, only a memory/storage device 1050 is illustrated. The logical connections depicted comprise wired/wireless connectivity to a local area network (LAN) 1052 and/or larger networks, e.g., a wide area network (WAN) 1054. Such LAN and WAN networking environments are commonplace in offices and companies, and facilitate enterprise-wide computer networks, such as intranets, all of which may connect to a global communications network, e.g., the Internet.

When used in a LAN networking environment, the computer 1002 is connected to the local network 1052 through a wired and/or wireless communication network interface or adapter 1056. The adapter 1056 may facilitate wired or wireless communication to the LAN 1052, which may also comprise a wireless access point disposed thereon for communicating with the wireless adapter 1056.

When used in a WAN networking environment, the computer 1002 can comprise a modem 1058, or is connected to a communications server on the WAN 1054, or has other means for establishing communications over the WAN 1054, such as by way of the Internet. The modem 1058, which can be internal or external and a wired or wireless device, is connected to the system bus 1008 via the serial port interface 1042. In a networked environment, program modules depicted relative to the computer 1002, or portions

thereof, can be stored in the remote memory/storage device 1050. It will be appreciated that the network connections shown are exemplary and other means of establishing a communications link between the computers can be used.

The computer 1002 is operable to communicate with any wireless devices or entities operatively disposed in wireless communication, e.g., a printer, scanner, desktop and/or portable computer, portable data assistant, communications satellite, any piece of equipment or location associated with a wirelessly detectable tag (e.g., a kiosk, news stand, restroom), and telephone. This comprises at least Wi-Fi and Bluetooth™ wireless technologies. Thus, the communication can be a predefined structure as with a conventional network or simply an ad hoc communication between at least two devices.

Wi-Fi, or Wireless Fidelity, allows connection to the Internet from a couch at home, a bed in a hotel room, or a conference room at work, without wires. Wi-Fi is a wireless technology similar to that used in a cell phone that enables such devices, e.g., computers, to send and receive data indoors and out; anywhere within the range of a base station. Wi-Fi networks use radio technologies called IEEE802.11 (a, b, g, n, etc.) to provide secure, reliable, fast wireless connectivity. A Wi-Fi network can be used to connect computers to each other, to the Internet, and to wired networks (which use IEEE802.3 or Ethernet). Wi-Fi networks operate in the unlicensed 2.4 and 5 GHz radio bands, at an 11 Mbps (802.11b) or 54 Mbps (802.11a) data rate, for example, or with products that contain both bands (dual band), so the networks can provide real-world performance similar to the basic “10BaseT” wired Ethernet networks used in many offices.

What has been described above comprises examples of the various embodiments. It is, of course, not possible to describe every conceivable combination of components or methodologies for purposes of describing the embodiments, but one of ordinary skill in the art may recognize that many further combinations and permutations are possible. Accordingly, the detailed description is intended to embrace all such alterations, modifications, and variations that fall within the spirit and scope of the appended claims.

As used in this application, the terms “system,” “component,” “interface,” and the like are generally intended to refer to a computer-related entity or an entity related to an operational machine with one or more specific functionalities. The entities disclosed herein can be either hardware, a combination of hardware and software, software, or software in execution. For example, a component may be, but is not limited to being, a process running on a processor, a processor, an object, an executable, a thread of execution, a program, and/or a computer. By way of illustration, both an application running on a server and the server can be a component. One or more components may reside within a process and/or thread of execution and a component may be localized on one computer and/or distributed between two or more computers. These components also can execute from various computer readable storage media having various data structures stored thereon. The components may communicate via local and/or remote processes such as in accordance with a signal having one or more data packets (e.g., data from one component interacting with another component in a local system, distributed system, and/or across a network such as the Internet with other systems via the signal). As another example, a component can be an apparatus with specific functionality provided by mechanical parts operated by electric or electronic circuitry that is operated by software or firmware application(s) executed by

a processor, wherein the processor can be internal or external to the apparatus and executes at least a part of the software or firmware application. As yet another example, a component can be an apparatus that provides specific functionality through electronic components without mechanical parts, the electronic components can comprise a processor therein to execute software or firmware that confers at least in part the functionality of the electronic components. An interface can comprise input/output (I/O) components as well as associated processor, application, and/or API components.

Furthermore, the disclosed subject matter may be implemented as a method, apparatus, or article of manufacture using standard programming and/or engineering techniques to produce software, firmware, hardware, or any combination thereof to control a computer to implement the disclosed subject matter. The term “article of manufacture” as used herein is intended to encompass a computer program accessible from by a computing device.

As it employed in the subject specification, the term “processor” can refer to substantially any computing processing unit or device comprising, but not limited to comprising, single-core processors; single-processors with software multithread execution capability; multi-core processors; multi-core processors with software multithread execution capability; multi-core processors with hardware multithread technology; parallel platforms; and parallel platforms with distributed shared memory. Additionally, a processor can refer to an integrated circuit, an application specific integrated circuit (ASIC), a digital signal processor (DSP), a field programmable gate array (FPGA), a programmable logic controller (PLC), a complex programmable logic device (CPLD), a discrete gate or transistor logic, discrete hardware components, or any combination thereof designed to perform the functions described herein. Processors can exploit nano-scale architectures such as, but not limited to, molecular and quantum-dot based transistors, switches, and gates, in order to optimize space usage or enhance performance of user equipment. A processor also can be implemented as a combination of computing processing units.

In the subject specification, terms such as “store,” “data store,” “data storage,” “database,” “repository,” “queue,” and substantially any other information storage component relevant to operation and functionality of a component, refer to “memory components,” or entities embodied in a “memory” or components comprising the memory. It will be appreciated that the memory components described herein can be either volatile memory or nonvolatile memory, or can comprise both volatile and nonvolatile memory. In addition, memory components or memory elements can be removable or stationary. Moreover, memory can be internal or external to a device or component, or removable or stationary. Memory can comprise various types of media that are readable by a computer, such as hard-disc drives, zip drives, magnetic cassettes, flash memory cards or other types of memory cards, cartridges, or the like.

By way of illustration, and not limitation, nonvolatile memory can comprise read only memory (ROM), programmable ROM (PROM), electrically programmable ROM (EPROM), electrically erasable ROM (EEPROM), or flash memory. Volatile memory can comprise random access memory (RAM), which acts as external cache memory. By way of illustration and not limitation, RAM is available in many forms such as synchronous RAM (SRAM), dynamic RAM (DRAM), synchronous DRAM (SDRAM), double data rate SDRAM (DDR SDRAM), enhanced SDRAM (ESDRAM), Synchronlink DRAM (SLDRAM), and direct

Rambus RAM (DRRAM). Additionally, the disclosed memory components of systems or methods herein are intended to comprise, without being limited to comprising, these and any other suitable types of memory.

In particular and in regard to the various functions performed by the above described components, devices, circuits, systems and the like, the terms (including a reference to a “means”) used to describe such components are intended to correspond, unless otherwise indicated, to any component which performs the specified function of the described component (e.g., a functional equivalent), even though not structurally equivalent to the disclosed structure, which performs the function in the herein illustrated exemplary aspects of the embodiments. In this regard, it will also be recognized that the embodiments comprises a system as well as a computer-readable medium having computer-executable instructions for performing the acts and/or events of the various methods.

Computing devices typically comprise a variety of media, which can comprise computer-readable storage media and/or communications media, which two terms are used herein differently from one another as follows. Computer-readable storage media can be any available storage media that can be accessed by the computer and comprises both volatile and nonvolatile media, removable and non-removable media. By way of example, and not limitation, computer-readable storage media can be implemented in connection with any method or technology for storage of information such as computer-readable instructions, program modules, structured data, or unstructured data. Computer-readable storage media can comprise, but are not limited to, RAM, ROM, EEPROM, flash memory or other memory technology, CD-ROM, digital versatile disk (DVD) or other optical disk storage, magnetic cassettes, magnetic tape, magnetic disk storage or other magnetic storage devices, or other tangible and/or non-transitory media which can be used to store desired information. Computer-readable storage media can be accessed by one or more local or remote computing devices, e.g., via access requests, queries or other data retrieval protocols, for a variety of operations with respect to the information stored by the medium.

On the other hand, communications media typically embody computer-readable instructions, data structures, program modules or other structured or unstructured data in a data signal such as a modulated data signal, e.g., a carrier wave or other transport mechanism, and comprises any information delivery or transport media. The term “modulated data signal” or signals refers to a signal that has one or more of its characteristics set or changed in such a manner as to encode information in one or more signals. By way of example, and not limitation, communications media comprise wired media, such as a wired network or direct wired connection, and wireless media such as acoustic, RF, infrared and other wireless media

Further, terms like “user equipment,” “user device,” “mobile device,” “mobile,” station,” “access terminal” “terminal,” “handset,” and similar terminology, generally refer to a wireless device utilized by a subscriber or user of a wireless communication network or service to receive or convey data, control, voice, video, sound, gaming, or substantially any data-stream or signaling-stream. The foregoing terms are utilized interchangeably in the subject specification and related drawings. Likewise, the terms “access point,” “node B,” “base station,” “evolved Node B,” “cell,” “cell site,” and the like, can be utilized interchangeably in the subject application, and refer to a wireless network component or appliance that serves and receives data, con-

trol, voice, video, sound, gaming, or substantially any data-stream or signaling-stream from a set of subscriber stations. Data and signaling streams can be packetized or frame-based flows. It is noted that in the subject specification and drawings, context or explicit distinction provides differentiation with respect to access points or base stations that serve and receive data from a mobile device in an outdoor environment, and access points or base stations that operate in a confined, primarily indoor environment overlaid in an outdoor coverage area. Data and signaling streams, can be packetized or frame-based flows.

Furthermore, the terms “user,” “subscriber,” “customer,” “consumer,” and the like are employed interchangeably throughout the subject specification, unless context warrants particular distinction(s) among the terms. It should be appreciated that such terms can refer to human entities, associated devices, or automated components supported through artificial intelligence (e.g., a capacity to make inference based on complex mathematical formalisms) which can provide simulated vision, sound recognition and so forth. In addition, the terms “wireless network” and “network” are used interchangeably in the subject application, when context wherein the term is utilized warrants distinction for clarity purposes such distinction is made explicit.

Moreover, the word “exemplary” is used herein to mean serving as an example, instance, or illustration. Any aspect or design described herein as “exemplary” is not necessarily to be construed as preferred or advantageous over other aspects or designs. Rather, use of the word exemplary is intended to present concepts in a concrete fashion. As used in this application, the term “or” is intended to mean an inclusive “or” rather than an exclusive “or”. That is, unless specified otherwise, or clear from context, “X employs A or B” is intended to mean any of the natural inclusive permutations. That is, if X employs A; X employs B; or X employs both A and B, then “X employs A or B” is satisfied under any of the foregoing instances. In addition, the articles “a” and “an” as used in this application and the appended claims should generally be construed to mean “one or more” unless specified otherwise or clear from context to be directed to a singular form.

In addition, while a particular feature may have been disclosed with respect to only one of several implementations, such feature may be combined with one or more other features of the other implementations as may be desired and advantageous for any given or particular application. Furthermore, to the extent that the terms “includes” and “including” and variants thereof are used in either the detailed description or the claims, these terms are intended to be inclusive in a manner similar to the term “comprising.”

What is claimed is:

1. An access point device, comprising:

a processor; and

a memory that stores executable instructions that, when executed by the processor, facilitate performance of operations, comprising:

determining spectrum data indicative of frequency ranges that the access point device utilizes for communication;

determining first data indicative of a first portion of the frequency ranges of the spectrum data;

determining second data indicative of a second portion of the frequency ranges of the spectrum data that does not overlap the first portion;

facilitating first communication via transceivers that utilize the first portion of the frequency ranges, wherein a first transceiver of the transceivers has a

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first azimuth that differs from a second azimuth of a second transceiver of the transceivers, wherein the first azimuth is associated with a first sector served by the first transceiver, wherein the second azimuth is associated with a second sector served by the second transceiver, and wherein a sector boundary between the first sector and the second sector comprises a null region that has formed in response to interference between first signals at the first portion of the frequency ranges propagated by the first transceiver and second signals at the first portion of the frequency ranges propagated by the second transceiver; and

facilitating second communication via interleaved transceivers that utilize the second portion of the frequency ranges, wherein a first interleaved transceiver of the interleaved transceivers has an interleaved azimuth between the first azimuth and the second azimuth that is selected to correspond to the sector boundary, and wherein a main beam of the first interleaved transceiver overlaps the null region.

2. The access point device of claim 1, wherein the first portion comprises a first carrier band of authorized spectrum and the second portion comprises a second carrier band of authorized spectrum that is not the first carrier band.

3. The access point device of claim 1, wherein the first portion comprises approximately half of the frequency ranges and the second portion comprises approximately half of the frequency ranges.

4. The access point device of claim 1, wherein the operations further comprise determining an update to the spectrum data comprising determining an update to the first data and the second data.

5. The access point device of claim 1, wherein the first transceiver has a main beam width of approximately 65 degrees.

6. The access point device of claim 1, wherein the first interleaved transceiver has a main beam width of approximately 45 degrees.

7. The access point device of claim 1, wherein the first transceiver has a main beam width of approximately 45 degrees.

8. The access point device of claim 1, wherein the transceivers comprise a first group of three transceivers with respective azimuths that differ by approximately 120 degrees.

9. The access point device of claim 8, wherein the interleaved transceivers comprise a second group of three transceivers with respective interleaved azimuths that differ by approximately 120 degrees and that are offset from respective azimuths of the first group of three transceivers by approximately 60 degrees.

10. The access point device of claim 1, wherein the operations further comprise determining third data indicative of a third portion of the frequency ranges comprising a portion of the second portion.

11. The access point device of claim 10, wherein the facilitating the second communication comprises facilitating the second communication via a second interleaved transceiver that utilizes the third portion of the frequency ranges.

12. The access point device of claim 11, wherein the operations further comprise updating the third data based on a load metric associated with a sector of the second interleaved transceiver.

13. A non-transitory machine-readable storage medium, comprising executable instructions that, when executed by a processor, facilitate performance of operations, comprising:

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determining first data representing a first portion of all frequency ranges an access point device uses to communicate over the air;

determining second data representing a second portion of the frequency ranges, wherein the second portion is a remainder of frequencies not included in the first portion;

facilitating first communication via antennas that utilize the first portion of the frequency ranges, wherein a first antenna of the antennas has a first azimuth that is not a second azimuth of a second antenna of the antennas; and

facilitating second communication via interleaved antennas that utilize the second portion of the frequency ranges, wherein a first interleaved antenna of the interleaved antennas has an interleaved azimuth approximately midway between the first azimuth and the second azimuth that is selected to extend through a null region indicative of interference between the first antenna and the second antenna, and wherein a main beam of the first interleaved antenna overlaps the null region.

14. The non-transitory machine-readable storage medium of claim 13, wherein the first portion comprises a first carrier band of licensed spectrum and the second portion comprises a second carrier band of licensed spectrum that is not the first carrier band.

15. The non-transitory machine-readable storage medium of claim 14, wherein the operations further comprise determining an update to the first portion and the second portion, wherein the update comprises switching the first carrier band of the first data to the second data.

16. The non-transitory machine-readable storage medium of claim 13, wherein the operations further comprise determining an allocation of the first portion of the frequency ranges and the second portion of the frequency ranges based on a ratio.

17. A method, comprising:

determining, by a network device comprising a processor, first portion data representing a portion of all spectrum an access point device uses to communicate wirelessly; determining, by the network device, second portion data indicative of a remaining portion of the spectrum that does not comprise the portion;

facilitating, by the network device, first communication via transceivers that utilize the first portion data, wherein a first transceiver of the transceivers has a first azimuth that is different from a second azimuth of a second transceiver of the transceivers; and

facilitating, by the network device, second communication via interleaved transceivers that utilize the second portion data, wherein a first interleaved transceiver of the interleaved transceivers has an interleaved azimuth substantially midway between the first azimuth and the second azimuth, wherein the interleaved azimuth is determined to target a null region indicative of interference generated between the first transceiver and the second transceiver, and wherein a main beam of the first interleaved transceiver overlaps the null region.

18. The method of claim 17, further comprising determining, by the network device, an update to the first portion data and the second portion data based on a performance indicator.

19. The method of claim 17, further comprising determining, by the network device, an update to the first portion data and the second portion data, wherein the update com-

prises swapping a carrier band of the spectrum between the first portion data and the second portion data.

20. The method of claim 17, further comprising determining, by the network device, an allocation of the spectrum between the portion and the remaining portion based on a defined ratio.

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